

Layoffs Loom In Japan, 40% of Firms Overstaffed

As Many as 1.7 Million 'In-House Unemployed' Weigh Down Profits

By Steven Brull International Herald Tribune TOKYO — In a stark warning about the strains in the lifetime employment system, the Labor Ministry said Wednesday that 40 percent of Japanese companies were overstaffed and would be forced to lay off workers over the next year.

With corporate profits hit by the collapse of the bubble economy, and now with the runup in the value of the yen, Japanese manufacturers are losing their ability to carry so-called "in-house unemployed." Private-sector economists reckon that companies are keeping as many as 1.7 million workers on the payroll, employees who would have been cut in the West.

"If the yen stays at today's high levels or goes even higher, companies will no longer be able to maintain in-house unemployed," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist at the Fuji Research Institute. "There will be out-of-house layoffs."

That could cause Japan's official unemployment rate, now just 2.5 percent, to rise to 3 percent or more in the next year, a figure that could be doubled if all in-house workers were counted. "By Western standards, there's not such a big gap between the U.S. and Japan," Mr. Takagi added.

The threat of heightened unemployment is intensifying calls on the government to do more to create growth at home. On Wednesday, Takashi Nagano, president of Nikkeiren, the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, urged the Bank of Japan to cut its 2.5 percent official discount rate by 1 percentage point as soon as possible.

Businesses are also pressuring the government to cut income taxes by 5 trillion yen (\$47.9 billion). But the risk of rising unemployment also limits the ability of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to push his program to promote deregulation. In the long run, deregulation would spur economic growth by increasing competition, forcing companies to become more efficient.

But greater efficiency would often mean eliminating jobs, as has happened in Europe and the United States. The Labor Ministry survey covered eight industries that are being hit hardest by the surge of the yen, a rise that has made exporters less competitive and inefficient domestic companies more vulnerable to cheaper imports.

Included were companies in construction, electronics, textiles, steel, automobiles, information processing, machinery and retailing.

Japanese companies listed on the stock exchange are expected to register a 14.1 percent pretax profit fall in the year ending next March, Yamaichi Research Institute Co. said Wednesday, Agence France-Presse reported.

In an earlier estimate released in June, the institute had said that the profit would fall only 5.4 percent from the preceding business year.

The Yamaichi survey covered 686 companies listed on the major first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Pretax profit of manufacturing companies was expected to plunge 17 percent.

The ministry said that about 60 percent of the companies it surveyed have already acted to trim their payrolls. Common tactics include transferring workers to less appealing jobs, often in hopes of pressuring them to quit, curbing recruitment, encouraging early retirement and reducing overtime and bonus payments.

Employers are also beginning to consider asking workers to accept lower wages next year to prevent a surge in unemployment.

Mr. Takagi added that the government should intensify calls on the government to do more to create growth at home. On Wednesday, Takashi Nagano, president of Nikkeiren, the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, urged the Bank of Japan to cut its 2.5 percent official discount rate by 1 percentage point as soon as possible.

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An Israeli border policeman pursuing Palestinians in Jerusalem who threw stones Wednesday when officers arrived to break up a protest against the tentative Israeli-PLO accord.

Israeli Aide Quits, Casting A Shadow on PLO Deal

Orthodox Party Hints At Leaving Coalition Over Corruption Charge

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's ruling coalition, in the midst of delicate negotiations on an agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization, was shaken Wednesday with the resignation of the dovish interior minister, who is being accused of corruption.

Mr. Rabin expressed concern that the departure of Interior Minister Arye Deri, head of the rigorously Orthodox Shas party, "could harm the chance for peace."

The prime minister also said that Israel would recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization on certain terms, Reuters reported. "Concerning our demands of the PLO and all that concerns recognizing it," he said. "I

Ararat heads into a showdown with the PLO Executive Committee. Page 5.

hope it will be agreed on, but I don't want to commit. We are ready to recognize them under certain conditions."

It was the first confirmation from Mr. Rabin that Israel was ready to recognize the PLO. Until he came to power, the PLO was banned as a terrorist organization.

Mr. Deri submitted his resignation after the Israeli Supreme Court ordered Mr. Rabin to dismiss the interior minister and another Shas official, the deputy religious affairs minister, Rafael Pinhasi. The court order came after a good-government group filed a complaint against the two ministers remaining in their seats at a time when they are being charged with corruption.

The resignation is significant because Mr. Deri has consistently backed government peace overtures, even though his party membership is much more hawkish. The party is based among ultra-Orthodox Jews who immigrated from North Africa and the Arab states.

When the cabinet debated the new declaration of principles with the PLO last week, Mr. Deri delivered an impassioned appeal in favor of the document, but he abstained from voting, predicting that he would soon be leaving the government. His resignation is to be submitted to the cabinet Sunday and would become effective Tuesday.

It is not yet clear whether the Shas party will remain in Mr. Rabin's coalition. Mr. Deri and others were consulting Wednesday with Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, spiritual leader of the party, who

See ISRAEL, Page 5

Failed Soviet Utopia Breeds Generation of Cynics

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR, Russia — The exploits of Ivan Sidorenko and his bride, Dusha, quickly became the stuff of Soviet legend. After a monthlong journey from European Russia, by the Trans-Siberian Railroad and then by boat, the two young idealists reached a desolate spot on the banks of the Amur River where, on May 10, 1932, they laid the foundation stone for a new socialist city.

The Communist utopia that Ivan and Dusha hoped to carve out of the virgin taiga of the Soviet Far East is now a sprawling, smog-filled industrial wasteland. Named in honor of the Communist Party youth movement, Komsomolsk-on-Amur has one of the highest crime rates in the former Soviet Union. Its factories, which include several huge military plants, are on the verge of bankruptcy. Its

half-million inhabitants are, for the most part, disillusioned and bitter. "My grandparents thought they were building communism. Of course this was all nonsense," said Olga Sidorenko, 18, who was born and raised in Komsomolsk. "To live here is like committing slow suicide. The only reason we don't move away is because there is nowhere else to go."

A student in computer studies at the Komsomolsk technical college, Olga says she respects her grandfather Ivan, who died a hero's death in 1942, defending Stalingrad from Nazi invaders. But she is barely on speaking terms with her grandmother, Dusha, 82, who was showered with honors as one of the "first builders" of Komsomolsk and lives a few blocks away. Their points of view are just too different.

Built at the height of the Stalinist terror, Komsomolsk was out of bounds to foreign visitors until the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991. Today, the city that was regarded by Soviet ideologists as a laboratory for the construction of a Communist society is trying to break out of six decades of enforced isolation. It has been a frustrating,

jarring experience, tinged with a hope, particularly among younger people, that life will eventually improve. "You have to remember that there were always two Iron Curtains," said Oleg Mospak, 38, a journalist who recently launched a newspaper, Komsomolsk Entrepreneur, that specializes in classified ads. "There was the Iron Curtain around the Soviet bloc and then there was a second Iron Curtain around places like Komsomolsk. We lived in a closed city within a closed country."

Ironically, the type of person to emerge from this sociopolitical laboratory has turned out to be almost the precise opposite of the type the ideologists had in mind. The Communist Party youth movement, Komsomolsk-on-Amur has one of the highest crime rates in the former Soviet Union. Its factories, which include several huge military plants, are on the verge of bankruptcy. Its

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Car Attackers In Miami Kill 8th Foreigner

The Associated Press MIAMI — A German tourist driving away from Miami airport was killed Wednesday by a gunman firing from a van that had repeatedly bumped the victim's rental car from behind, the police said.

At the onset of the attack, shortly after midnight, the victim's wife was reading a safety pamphlet that car-rental agencies routinely begin giving to tourists last spring. The pamphlet warns people not to stop driving if they are bumped from behind.

Seven other foreign visitors, three of them Germans, have been slain in robberies or robbery attempts in Florida since October. There have been repeated cases in Miami of robbers bumping a victim's car. The drivers are forced to stop and are then robbed at gunpoint.

The tourist killed Wednesday was Uwe-Wilhelm Rakebrand, 33, of Adendorf, Germany, said a police spokesman. The name of Mr. Rakebrand's 37-year-old wife was not released, and the spokesman declined to comment on reports that she is four months pregnant.

The couple picked up their red Toyota Corolla at Miami International Airport and were heading east on the Dolphin Expressway, en route to their hotel, when they were first bumped from behind by two men in a van, the wife said.

The police said the victim's car had no markings indicating that it was a rental car. Such cars bumped in past tourist slayings had been clearly marked as rentals.

"The victim's wife, who was reading a safety-tip pamphlet provided by the rental car agency, told him not to stop," the police said.

The van bumped them again and again, See MIAMI, Page 2

Kiosk



ARMED ALTRUISM — A Somali mother and a UN soldier from the United Arab Emirates after she obtained corn Wednesday at a Mogadishu food distribution point.

U.S. and Russia Set Army Hotline

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States and Russia tightened military ties on Wednesday, announcing plans for major joint military exercises and a new telephone "hotline" linking their defense departments.

The move, including a peacekeeping exercise involving an army division from each country, was part of a military cooperation agreement signed by Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev of Russia and Defense Secretary Les Aspin.

The units are Russia's 27th Motorized Rifle Division and the 3d U.S. Infantry Division, based at Frankfurt.

Business/Finance

France came under increasing pressure to clear the way to a world trade pact. Page 11.

Books Page 10. Bridge Page 10.

Table with market data: Dow Jones Down 18.17, Trib Index Down 0.78%, The Dollar New York 1.6148, DM 1.5425, Pound 1.5385, Yen 105.535, FF 5.6855.

Real Key to Peace May Be Billions in Aid

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service WASHINGTON — However the Palestinians and Israelis solve their diplomatic differences, the success of any peace plan could depend in large measure on whether the Palestinians get billions of dollars of aid from the United States, Europe, Japan and wealthy Arab nations.

Worried that continued poverty could cause explosive political tensions even with a peace accord, the United States is leading an effort to round up pledges of large-scale assistance even before the Israelis and Palestinians complete a deal that would grant limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

The administration's efforts make it clear that help for the Palestinians could become the next major aid issue for the wealthy industrial nations, just as massive assistance to Russia

was the overriding international aid issue last year. A World Bank report that will be made public later this month estimates that the occupied territories need \$3 billion over the next decade to meet basic needs like improving water and health care.

But several Palestinian economists who have seen the report assert that this amount is inadequate. They argue that an additional \$6 billion is needed to build housing and develop Palestinian industry.

"If we don't get the help from the outside it will be very difficult for our economy to survive the transition period," said Samir Abdulrah, an economics professor at An Najah National University in the West Bank and a Palestinian

representative in international talks on the region's economic development. American officials said they planned to provide both immediate aid to help put the fledgling Palestinian government on its feet and longer-term aid to improve basic services for the 1.7 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. But these officials said Washington was too hamstrung by budget deficits to provide all the needed aid itself.

And aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization, long considered a terrorist organization by Washington, could be an even more ticklish proposition politically than aid to the former Communist nations. Congressional approval of such aid is far from assured.

The countries involved in the peace talks asked the World Bank to prepare a study of the economic needs of the occupied territories. See PLO, Page 5

Mandela Seeks 'Massive' Foreign Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CAPE TOWN — The African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, appealed on Wednesday for heavy foreign investment in a post-apartheid South Africa.

But with white rule and sanctions on the way out, South Africans hoping to gain democracy in a new Chevrolet and Levi's were warned against being overly optimistic.

Violence and public pressure are likely to keep major foreign companies away for years, political and business leaders said, and even international loans will be delayed until a new government is in place.

Mr. Mandela, addressing white businessmen in Cape Town, said, "We are asking the international community for funds, for capital for the purpose of reconstruction and development." Speaking a day after a breakthrough in political talks that will end white rule, he added that

"as from the end of this month the ANC will actively campaign across the world for the lifting of all remaining sanctions and for inflows of capital into South Africa."

Regarding Mr. Mandela's call for an end to sanctions, Foreign Minister R. F. Botha said that it would have little effect, because sanc-

25 Blacks Are Killed

Twenty-five blacks were killed Wednesday in attacks around Johannesburg. About 10 gunmen killed 19 people and wounded 22 when they fired on a line of commuters. A few hours later, two people were killed in an ambush on a minibus taxi. Earlier, four people were killed in a shootout at a taxi association meeting in Soweto (Page 6).

Readers write to the magazine asking the important questions of the age: Should one remove the band from the cigar before lighting? Are Havana cigars really the best? Should one continue going out with someone who hates the smell of cigars?

Such yearning by readers to steep themselves in the lore and mystique of their hobby make the magazine resemble a kind of grown-up Boys' Life with Mr. Shanken as the head scoutmaster. In fact, instead of the impersonal sale

See MANDELA, Page 6

One Man's Brazen Romance With Cigars

By Neil A. Lewis New York Times Service NEW YORK — It is barely past 10 A.M. and Marvin R. Shanken, magazine publisher and avowed national cigar master, has already chuffed more than an hour's worth of rich and fragrant smoke into the air from a Hoyu de Monterrey Double Corona. He begins each day by lighting up one of these 7 1/2-inch cigars, a product of Cuba's Vuelta Abajo region (importing them into the United States is prohibited, making them a possession of uncertain legality).

This is the first of maybe five or six cigars he will smoke today, almost all from the several hundred boxes he keeps at his Madison Avenue office in a private walk-in humidifier, its contents worth many tens of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Shanken, 49, has had a romance with the cigar since his college days at the University of Miami, and like many love affairs these days, it includes a strong commercial component. He is the editor and publisher of Cigar Aficionado, which just reached its first birthday despite the initial skepticism of industry analysts, who said it was aimed at too narrow an audience. As such, he has become the chief promoter of the cigar as the Resurrected Symbol of the Rich Life for (Mostly) Men.

Some of the industry's reported resurgence in the popularity of premium cigars can no doubt be attributed to his efforts, not only the magazine but also his promotion of Cigar Nights, in which smokers, mostly men, pay \$100 to \$1,000 each to don dinner jackets, indulge in fine cigars at a hotel banquet room, smile a lot and

punch one another jovially on the shoulder. "I've made them fashionable," he says, as he puffs on a Montecristo No. 2, a Cuban cigar known as a "torpedo" or "pyramid" because of its tapered end. "We even have Cigar Nights in Cleveland."

Readers write to the magazine asking the important questions of the age: Should one remove the band from the cigar before lighting? Are Havana cigars really the best? Should one continue going out with someone who hates the smell of cigars?

See CIGAR, Page 2

مكتبة من الأصل

# The 747 Jumbo Jet: 25 Years of Social Revolution

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

When the first Boeing 747 rolled out 25 years ago this month, even many of the engineers who designed and built it never thought that more than a few hundred of the planes would be sold.

It was widely regarded as a stopgap on the way to producing a supersonic jet, and many predicted it would only find a market as a lumbering freighter. Instead, by becoming the most popular passenger-carrying aircraft in history, it has wrought a social and economic revolution.

By shrinking the world and making flying affordable, it has put flight within the reach of the masses, spawned tourist resorts, turned the North Atlantic into the aerial equivalent of a superhighway and made air freight so commonplace that fruit, flowers and vegetables are never out of season in many major cities.

On Friday, Boeing will deliver the 1,000th version of its 747 to Singapore Airlines.

The 747 ushered in the jumbo age, which also featured the smaller McDonnell Douglas DC-10 and the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar. The new aircraft meant that runways had to be expanded and new airport terminals had to be built to handle them. Such is the investment in airport infrastructure that it is unlikely that any aircraft will be built with a longer fuselage than a 747, or a wider wing span, although aircraft bodies will very likely be widened to accommodate more passengers on one or two decks.

The 747 "has enabled people to live a more mobile and rootless life than ever before," said Anthony Sampson, the British social commentator. "Businessmen, bankers and even some tourists now know far more about the rest of the world than they do about their own countries. It has created a nomadic elite unimaginably detached from its own roots."



The 747 on its first flight. The jumbo made flying affordable to the masses, turning the North Atlantic into an aerial superhighway.

For the British particularly, it's made America as close as many parts of Europe. I think that has been a deterring influence in the unification of Europe. For Britons it is often cheaper to go to New York than it is even to go to Germany.

Only this year did the 747 lose its rank as the world's longest-range passenger jet, to the new Airbus 340. The 747 still carries a

bigger payload than any other civilian aircraft, typically 420 passengers in a three-class configuration, but more than 600 in a special short-range, high-density version built for the Japanese domestic market.

It faces no immediate rival, although Boeing is conducting a joint feasibility study with its bitterest competitor, Airbus Industrie, to find out if a market exists for a generation of even bigger jumbos, carrying 600 to 800 passengers on intercontinental routes.

Nevertheless, Boeing expects to be producing the 747 well into the next century. "When the last 747 retires, it's quite possible that the

model will have been in service 60 years or more," according to Phil Condit, Boeing's president.

The decision by Pan Am to order 25 747s off the drawing board — at a time when most people couldn't begin to envisage a plane carrying 400 passengers — effectively got the worldwide off the ground in April 1966. Pan Am's president, Juan Trippe, was already dreaming of the revolution that jumbo flight would bring about. He even predicted it would precipitate the fall of communism.

"There can be no atom bomb potentially more powerful than the air tourist, charged with curi-

osity, enthusiasm and good will — who can roam the four corners of the world, meeting in friendship and understanding the people of other nations and races," Mr. Trippe said in a speech shortly after launching the 747 program. "The tourist plane, the bomber, and now the missile, have been racing each other to a fateful finish. In my opinion, the huge 747 can help win this race. The 747 will be a great new weapon for peace."

But it was the terrorist bombing of a Pan Am 747 over Lockerbie, Scotland, 22 years later, with the loss of 270 lives, that effectively doomed the ailing airline to extinction.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Rising Star, Still Faint, Seeks Bonn Presidency

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Germans will vote next year to elect a new chancellor and a new parliament, but the political palaver in Germany these days swirls around the largely ceremonial office of president.

Richard von Weizsäcker completes his second five-year term in May and cannot succeed himself, to the disappointment of most Germans who admire him as a strong moral voice.

A majority, according to a current poll, favor retired Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, but he has so steadfastly rejected overtures from his liberal Free Democratic Party that pundits believe he really does not want it. That has thrown the election wide open.

The major parties are so weak and the forecast for next year's general elections so uncertain that the presidential contest has become a test of political strength.

The latest rising star is Steffen Heitmann, justice minister of Saxony. Mr. Heitmann, 48, a lawyer for Protestant church opponents during the Communist era, has won plaudits from the Christian Democrats. He also fulfills Chancellor Helmut Kohl's desire that the next president come from the East.

### Hanoi Denies Soviet Claim on POWs

HANOI (Reuters) — Vietnamese officials said Wednesday that a newly disclosed Soviet report suggesting Hanoi had held hundreds more U.S. prisoners of war than it acknowledged in the early 1970s was untrue. An official government denial of the report, a potential bombshell in the delicate process of normalizing U.S.-Vietnamese relations, was expected later in the day.

The existence of the report was made public by the Pentagon in Washington on Tuesday night, a week before President Bill Clinton was expected to make major decisions on a 29-year-old U.S. economic embargo against Hanoi. The Pentagon said that Russian authorities had provided records purporting to show that North Vietnam held 735 U.S. prisoners in late 1970 or early 1971, although it publicly acknowledged only 368.

Mr. Clinton's legal authority to maintain sanctions against Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba expires on Sept. 14 and he is expected to renew it. But there has been speculation that, while retaining the authority to impose sanctions, he will soon ease the embargo against Vietnam or lift it entirely following a year of improved ties.

### Iraq Is Said to Hold Many Kuwaitis

LONDON (AP) — Iraq is still secretly holding hundreds of Kuwaitis and other foreign prisoners, Amnesty International reported Wednesday. And in a separate report, it said President Saddam Hussein's government arrested scores of prominent Iraqis in a crackdown last month against his own supporters.

In its report about the Kuwaitis, the human rights group stated: "They have been denied all contact with the outside world. Some may have been tortured and others may have died as a result of torture or have been executed."

Iraq arrested thousands of Kuwaitis and others and transferred them to Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. After the expulsion of the Iraqis from Kuwait seven months later, more than 7,000 prisoners of war and civilian captives were repatriated from Iraq, Amnesty International said. Since January 1992, Iraq has claimed that all the arrested prisoners had been repatriated, it said.

### Yeltsin Aide Predicts Kurils Return

TOKYO (APF) — An aide to President Boris N. Yeltsin said Wednesday that four Russian-held northern islands in the Kuril chain would be returned to Japan. "Justice will be restored, with the islands being returned to Japan sooner or later," a former Russian state secretary, Gennadi E. Burbulis, was quoted by the Jiji Press as saying in a speech.

Japan has long been demanding the return of the Habomai islands, Shikotan, Kinkasan and Etorofu in the Kuril chain, claiming that they were illegally occupied by the Soviet Union in the closing days of World War II.

Mr. Burbulis was quoted as saying that what happened to the four islands in the 1940s was a Stalinist act of oppression and aggression. His remarks were in sharp contrast to comments by the Russian prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, last month that there was no territorial issue between Russia and Japan.

### Azerbaijan Asks Russia to Aid Peace

MOSCOW (AP) — The Azerbaijani leader, Geidar Aliyev, said Wednesday that the war with Armenia was in a dangerous phase and that he was counting on Russia to play a major role in ending the five-year conflict.

Mr. Aliyev also said that he was ready to meet Armenian leaders this month to negotiate an end to the conflict over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh. He did not say whether Baku would agree to cede territories occupied by Armenian forces from Nagorno-Karabakh, who hold about one-fifth of Azerbaijan. "We are counting on Russia to play a more essential role in the solution," he said.

The president of Armenia, Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan, was quoted by the Russian news agency Interfax as saying that he welcomed "any dialogue aimed at regulating regional problems."

### Paris to Cover Notre Dame Facade

PARIS (Reuters) — Worn by rain and pollution, the finely sculpted facade of the 12th-century Notre Dame Cathedral will be partly covered for restoration over the next two years, the Culture Ministry said Wednesday.

A spokeswoman said that work to replace stones and restore statues eroded by acid rain and exhaust fumes would not interrupt visits and that the church's twin bell-towers would remain open. The cathedral draws about 11 million visitors a year. Restoration started two years ago and is expected to last eight more years at a cost of 100 million francs (\$17 million).

France's state railroad company, SNCF, announced late Wednesday that it will back travelers angered by a faulty new computerized ticket system. Prices for discount tickets for families, young people and pensioners will be cut by half from Oct. 1 to the end of the year. (Reuters)

South African Airways announced Wednesday that it would add a second weekly flight to Australia beginning Oct. 31. The new flight will leave Johannesburg on Sundays and Sydney on Mondays, stopping at Perth in both directions, the airline said. The Australian airline Qantas is also planning to add to its weekly flight on the same route. (AFP)

Deutsche Lufthansa AG said Wednesday in Frankfurt that it has signed a cooperation agreement with the Brazilian carrier VARIG. Under the agreement, effective Oct. 31, the two carriers will offer an additional flight a week between Frankfurt and Brazil. Lufthansa will fly from Frankfurt to Recife and Salvador, while VARIG will fly to São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. (Bloomberg)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

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## 47% of U.S. Adults Score Low on Literacy Levels

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Nearly half of the adults in the United States have reading, writing and math skills so limited that they are deemed unable to function effectively in the workplace, according to a federal report released Wednesday.

The Department of Education, which released the report, stopped short of calling even those with the most limited skills illiterate, saying that most had rudimentary skills.

Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley said he was "disappointed" by the results of the study, but not surprised, given the number of people with low reading and math skills who also live in poverty.

The study, commissioned by the Department of Education, showed that those functioning at the higher skill levels were more likely to be employed, work more weeks in a

year and earn higher wages than those at the lower levels.

For instance, those functioning at the lowest of five proficiency levels reported working an average of 18 to 19 weeks in 1991, while those at the highest three levels reported working on average from 34 to 44 weeks.

Also, those with the lowest level skills earned a median weekly salary of \$230 to \$245, compared with \$620 to \$680 for those at the highest level.

According to the study, 90 million adults function at the lowest two proficiency levels, 61 million have middle-level skills and 34 million to 40 million are at the two highest proficiency levels. Those at the lowest two levels — 47 percent of all U.S. adults — are considered unable to function effectively in the workplace, the study said.

The study results were based on interviews

conducted in the first eight months of 1992 with more than 13,000 adults age 16 and older. They were randomly selected to represent the U.S. adult population as a whole.

The study, ordered by Congress, also showed that:

• As many as 40 million of the 191 million adults in the United States possess the lowest level of skills, meaning they can total an entry on a bank deposit slip, locate the time or place of a meeting or identify a piece of specific information in a brief news article.

• An estimated 50 million have the skills to calculate the total of a purchase, determine the difference in price between two items, find a particular intersection on a street map and enter background information on a simple form.

• An estimated 61 million adults can decipher information from long or dense texts or documents, while an estimated 34 to 40 million possess the highest skills required for the most challenging tasks.

• Young adults — those 21 to 25 years old — surveyed last year showed literacy skills 11 to 14 percentage points lower than those in the same age group taking part in a 1985 survey.

The report blamed the change in part on the shifting demographics of the population group, particularly the number of people speaking English as a second language.

• Blacks, American Indians and Native Alaskans, Hispanics and Asians were more likely than whites to have performed in the lower two proficiency levels.

## Ciampi Said to Intervene in Labor Riot

Reuters

ROME — Italy's main opposition party said Wednesday that Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi had intervened in Italy's worst labor dispute in years, at a fertilizer plant where hundreds of workers rioted in an attempt to save their jobs.

Mr. Ciampi telephoned Achille Occhetto, leader of the former Communist Party, now the Democratic Party of the Left, to say that he had suspended an order laying off 333 chemical workers in the southern town of Crotona, the party said.

Mr. Occhetto appealed for Mr. Ciampi to take action after riots

broke out in Crotona on Monday night. Workers barricaded themselves inside the plant, threatening to destroy everything unless they got their jobs back.

The plant at Crotona, which has become a national symbol of the job emergency in southern Italy, belongs to the Enichem chemical division of the state energy group ENI. The group is under government orders to stem losses before privatization.

An Enichem spokesman said the company agreed Wednesday that the 333 workers at Crotona would draw their full pay until a meeting convened by the government in Rome on Monday, but insisted that

the layoffs had not been suspended.

### A Sense of Emergency

John Tagliabue of The New York Times reported earlier from Rome:

With unemployment swelling to perilous levels across broad swaths of southern Italy, the chemical workers in Crotona, on the sole of Italy's boot, poured barrels of highly toxic phosphorus on local roads and set it afire at the start of their protest against the planned closure of their unprofitable factory by its owner, the Italian Treasury.

The rioting in Crotona was the worst labor trouble many Italians could recall, and it underscored a

sense of emergency that is building as the government gropes for solutions to a stubborn recession that is aggravated by an immense national debt and spreading financial and political scandals.

Most conspicuously, the government has been unable to halt a hemorrhage of jobs, and Italians are bracing for levels of unemployment this winter not known in the lifetimes of most of them. The situation is particularly aggravated in the south, where unemployment is at least three times that of the industrialized north.

In Calabria, where Crotona is the main industrial site, unemployment has climbed to 40 percent.

## MIAMI: Another Tourist Is Killed

Continued from Page 1

then pulled alongside when Mr. Rakebrand refused to stop. One of the men in the van fired one shot through the driver's side window of the car, striking Mr. Rakebrand in the back.

The van sped off as the car, now out of control, jumped the median and ended up in the other lanes, where it was involved in a minor collision, the police said. The woman was not injured.

In Bonn, the German government repeated its warning of a June 1 travel advisory that Germans avoid picking up rental cars at the Miami airport. It recommended that they arrange for the vehicle to be delivered to their hotel.

Governor Lawton Chiles said Wednesday in Miami that he was "just so distressed I don't know what to say."

"The message is out there: You've got to be careful when you go to Florida," said state Senator Gary Siegel, who led a special Senate committee on tourist-related crime. "This is really going to hurt. This kind of image has got to stop."

On April 2, a German teacher, Barbara Meller Jensen, got lost after leaving the Miami airport with her two young children and her mother. Her rental car was struck from behind by another vehicle. When she got out to inspect the damage, she was beaten, robbed and run over. Two men were later charged with first-degree murder and robbery.

Another German tourist and rental-car customer, Jörg Schell, was fatally shot March 11 just after he and his wife checked in at a motel in Homestead, southwest of Miami.

## CIGAR: One Man's Shameless Love Affair, Including a Strong Commercial Component

Continued from Page 1

tation. "To the Editor," the letters start with "Dear Marvin."

On this day, Mr. Shanken has agreed to smoke a few cigars at his office and at a cigar-friendly restaurant of his choosing. He chooses the R.T. Club. He is attired in a dark suit, a light shirt and a blaring necktie with a drawing of a man smoking a cigar, plus suspenders with a cigar-smoking motif.

Settling into the restaurant's clubby and dark downstairs dining room, Mr. Shanken said, "In this place if someone objects to your smoking a cigar, they just offer to seat them somewhere else."

Ken Aresty, the restaurant's chairman and a cigar smoker himself, came by and said proudly, "In here if someone objects to your cigar, we just tell them we'll seat them somewhere else."

Given the closeness of the tables, a confrontation seems inevitable. At the end of the meal, Mr. Shanken and the reporter each get ready to light up a pre-Castro La Corona Churchill, the third cigar of their tasting. Will anyone object and have to be moved?

A sleek woman at the next table, just

inches away, turned and said: "Are you going to smoke that?"

"Yes," Shanken said sweetly. Anticipation mounted.

"Well, that's OK with me," she said. "I think I'll smoke a cigarette myself." Alas, an incident is avoided.

The air at Mr. Shanken's table was soon thick with smoke from leaves that were expertly rolled and packed by hand in 1957. In 1957?

What does it taste like? Mr. Shanken pressed his companion.

This is a tricky question. Mr. Shanken also publishes "The Wine Spectator," which uses precise adjectives by the thousands to describe the taste of wine, and he has adapted the same style to describe cigars in Cigar Aficionado.

They are not only scored by number but are also described in the magazine's blind tastings as having notes of chocolate, cinnamon, coffee and unnamable spices. One does not want to fail to come up with an answer demonstrating a sophisticated palate.

After one puff, the taste seems easy: There was a distinct taste of vanilla and cinnamon and — yes! — raisins!

But wait — the companion had just finished a rice pudding, and some of it seemed to be lingering. Hmmm, better rinse that away with a glass of water and try again.

Actually, it turns out, the cigar has little distinctive flavor — no spice, no coffee, no cardamom, no sardines — just a mellow smoke with a beautiful, smooth draw. Mr. Shanken pronounced it elegant and refined, an utterly apt description.

Which answers a common question: Can an old cigar still be a good smoker? Mr. Shanken said that as long as a cigar has not been broken, it can be restored to smokability in the humidifier.

All other questions aside, just who is the contemporary smoker of premium cigars? he was asked. What kind of guy will lay out \$3 for a cigar and \$4 for his quarterly magazine? "Someone confident in his life style," he said. "An overachiever." His face creasing into a smile, he added: "Someone who is maybe even a part-outlaw in spirit."

During lunch, he lists several prominent big-shouldered men of industry like Lee Iacocca who are among his 100,000-plus subscribers, as well as celebrities, some of them women, like Whoopi Goldberg, who smoke

cigars. The autumn issue details the smoking habits of all 42 American presidents. It counts several cigar smokers, among them

Ulysses S. Grant, John F. Kennedy and Bill Clinton.

Yet, the cigar in President Clinton's mouth these days is usually unlit. This leads Mr. Shanken to denounce one reason for it — Hillary Rodham Clinton's edict against smoking in the White House.

"It's not her house," he grumbled. "Her house is the residential portion. That house belongs to the American people, to every American, and if someone wants to smoke a cigar there, she has no right to deny them."

"It's just un-American. How dare she do that!"

There is a spirituality about cigars, he says, a special peacefulness. People should be tolerant of it.

At the end of the day, Mr. Shanken retires to his apartment on the Upper East Side and looks forward to his next early-morning smoke of a Hoyo Double Corona. Where in the apartment is his favorite smoking area? "Actually, nowhere in the apartment, he responded delicately. "My wife doesn't let me smoke at home."

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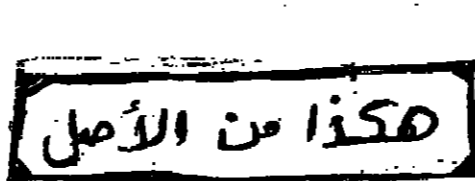
Martha rushed in to break Herbert of his old ways.

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# STATESIDE / FIXING THE GOVERNMENT

## Many Have Tried, but None Successfully, to Reduce Red Tape

By David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "The government is broken, and we intend to fix it," President Bill Clinton said Tuesday. No one who has tried to fill out a Medicare form, get the Internal Revenue Service or the Social Security Administration on the phone, apply for a contract or grant — no one, in short, who has ever been bogged by red tape — can disagree with Mr. Clinton's description. The bureaucracy is bloated, wasteful and inefficient.

But no one who studies past efforts to change this situation can be confident that this president will succeed.

Administrations have tried repeatedly since 1905, when Theodore Roosevelt assigned an assistant treasury secretary, Charles Hatlen Keep, to form a commission to study how to improve the management of the government.

Mr. Keep was frustrated, as were most of those who followed him, by the tensions between good politics and good govern-

ment, between the executive and legislative branches, between efficiency and equity, between saving money and providing services better. What some view as red tape, others see as safeguards.

Some circumstances today do bode well for "re-inventing government."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Public discontent with federal operations is now near a record high. Congress is controlled by the president's party. Budgeters themselves participated in drafting the new policy. The proposals have less of a partisan and ideological tint than did many previous ones.

An Associated Press poll last month found that 95 percent of adults believed that the government wasted "a great deal" or "quite a lot" of money. A poll last year by the University of Michigan found that 70 percent never trusted the government to do what was right or trusted it only sometimes.

But Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al

Gore, the commander in the war against mismanagement, face the same inherent tensions that thwarted their predecessors.

First, Mr. Clinton must decide whether the war is worth the political ammunition he must spend.

But while reforming the government may be politically popular in the abstract, it tends to fade in the light of particulars.

Proposals such as cutting pay for some workers on U.S. construction projects, abolishing local agriculture offices and putting the budget on a two-year cycle are bound to raise objections. Mr. Clinton must calculate whether for the sake of good government it is worth antagonizing union members who are essential in his battle to overhaul the nation's health care system, farmers whose support is necessary for approval of the trade agreement with Mexico and congressional leaders who can make or break his legislative goals.

"Once they see what they're up against, presidents tend to lose interest very quick-

ly," Donald F. Kent, a political scientist at the University of Wisconsin, said.

Ronald Reagan, for instance, never pressed for the hundreds of reorganization proposals offered in 1984 by his commission headed by J. Peter Grace, the chairman of W.R. Grace & Co. Democrats in Congress saw the Grace Commission's work as a conservative attempt to dismantle social programs, and, without murmuring by Mr. Reagan, most of the recommendations died.

Skeptics observe that all the positions that Mr. Clinton would abolish are in the civil service. No jobs requiring political appointment would be affected. These are the jobs most important to politicians, the ones presidents use to meet their political obligations.

Paul C. Light, a professor at the University of Minnesota, said he thought the Clinton proposals were "on balance quite positive." But he said he was disturbed that political appointees would be exempt. "Our research shows that about half the

layers that get in the way of frontline workers are at the top levels," Mr. Light said.

The response from Congress was generally favorable, but that too is likely to diminish when the legislators start dealing with the specifics.

Many of the rules and regulations that Mr. Clinton finds excessive were written by Congress, including most of those on job-training, personnel and procurement that he would scrap or rewrite. The rules were not enacted casually. They were written, especially in years when Democrats controlled Congress and Republicans the White House, to make sure the executive branch would do what Congress intended.

The barons on Capitol Hill are likely to rebel, for example, against the proposal that budgets be written for two years at a time. Control of the purse strings is the main source of congressional power. Legislators will be reluctant to relinquish it in even-numbered years.

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### Senate Confirms Surgeon General Nominee

WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmed Dr. Joycelyn Elders as U.S. surgeon general after conservative Republicans failed in their effort to derail the nomination.

Dr. Elders's nomination was approved, 65 to 34, with 13 Republicans joining all but 4 Democrats in supporting the outspoken former head of the Arkansas Health Department. She had angered conservatives with her advocacy of abortion rights, sex education and condom distribution in schools.

The Democrats who opposed her were: Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, John B. Breaux of Louisiana, J. James Exon of Nebraska, and Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky. Three of them are members of the Democratic leadership: Mr. Byrd is president pro tempore, Mr. Ford is Democratic whip and Mr. Breaux is assistant whip.

Nearly all the Republicans who voted for Dr. Elders are moderates, including Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the assistant Republican leader.

The vote followed a daylong debate, during which Dr. Elders's supporters characterized her as a forceful, fearless crusader on issues such as teenage pregnancy and infant mortality, while her foes denounced her as a biased, publicity-hungry radical.

"She is a diamond in the rough — her opponents see the rough, but they always miss the diamond," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, the floor manager for the nomination.

Senator Don Nickles, Republican of Oklahoma, who led the opposition to her confirmation, said he was concerned that she had "a very radical agenda" and had made "bigoted and intolerant statements that we would not expect from the surgeon general of the United States."

Dr. Elders is a pediatric endocrinologist and former medical school professor who served six years as head of the Arkansas Health Department while President Bill Clinton was governor.

During the debate Tuesday, Dr. Elders's foes continued expressing their case, describing her views — and her method of expressing them — as offensive to millions of Americans. Several cited her references to the "male-dominated" Roman Catholic Church and to "Bible-belt" thinking during debates over abortion and teenage pregnancy as examples of insensitivity and intolerance. They also criticized her support for the use of Norplant, a surgically implanted birth control device, by women addicted to crack. (WP)

Representative Newt Gingrich, the conservative Republican from Georgia, on the politics course he will teach this fall at Kennesaw State College: "I'll be glad to quote Democrats, but not liberals. Our goal is to replace the welfare state. Why would I quote someone who does not believe in that?" (AP)

#### Quote / Unquote

Eliminating State Department facilities, cutting embassy security costs and using new forms of overseas representation could save \$58 million, the report says. Another \$36 million could be saved by changing Washington's fiscal relationship to the United Nations, including stronger oversight and unspecified tax law changes.

Overall, Mr. Gore's effort would generate an estimated \$108 billion in savings during the next five years, if fully carried out.

The savings would largely come from streamlining government purchasing and hiring practices, consolidating agencies and eliminating 250,000 government jobs. But cost savings are accompanied by proposed revenue increases.

Changes envisioned for the U.S. Customs Service could bring in \$450 million, the report estimates, but it was not immediately clear whether these involved increases in customs duties.

Mr. Gore, whose report has been endorsed by President Bill Clinton, wants to make these changes affecting foreign governments and U.S. offices abroad.

Eliminate as many as 55 U.S. Agency for International Development missions overseas, primarily those in developed countries.

Save about \$50 million by closing U.S. Information Agency libraries and other facilities in developed countries, or turning them over to the host government. One USIA library in Canada had only 568 visitors in a year's time.

Consolidate all nonmilitary broadcasting overseas under USIA. This would include Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Give more authority over spending and hiring to U.S. embassy chiefs of mission.

More actively collect debts owed by foreign governments.

Eliminate 11 Marine guard detachments abroad by moving sensitive documents.

#### Inspection by President

President Clinton waded through stacks of government supplies at a warehouse Wednesday and singled out regulations on buying everything from aspirin to insect repellent as examples of "outrageous" rules that waste taxpayers' money. The Associated Press reported from Springfield, Virginia.

"Every taxpaying citizen who goes out in the summertime buys insect repellent and no national person could possibly believe that federal employees need specially designed insect repellent," Mr. Clinton told federal workers in the giant government warehouse.

#### Away From Politics

Two white drifters accused of abducting a black Brooklyn man on vacation in Florida and setting him on fire were found guilty in West Palm Beach of attempted murder, kidnapping and armed robbery.

After a five-month review of a disputed documentary that portrayed members of a black tank battalion as liberators of the Nazi concentration camps at Dachau and Buchenwald, WNET-TV in New York said that it could find no evidence that the unit had liberated either camp. The film, which had been praised by Mayor David N. Dinkins and other black and Jewish leaders as a heroic example of blacks helping Jews in crisis, and which had been nominated for an Academy Award, was pulled from public television in February as questions about its accuracy mounted.

Alcohol-related medical problems put older Americans into the hospital more often than heart attacks and cost taxpayers more than \$250 million a year for 87,000 hospitalizations paid for by Medicare, according to a study in The Journal of the American Medical Association. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

## Clinton May Ease Plan To Tax Health Benefits

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officials of the Clinton administration appear to be backing away from the idea of limiting the tax deductions that employers may take for the cost of their employees' health benefits.

The officials said Tuesday that under his proposals to overhaul the health care system, President Bill Clinton would go ahead with a plan to require employers to pay taxes on benefits they receive that are above those guaranteed all Americans under the government's program by 2000.

But Paul Starr, an adviser at the White House, said in an interview that to deny employers a deduction for their costs of any benefits exceeding those in the standard package would be "too draconian."

At a briefing on Saturday at which Mr. Starr was present, another White House official said that after a transition period deductions for employers would be limited to "the scope of the guaranteed benefit package."

But Kevin Anderson, a White House spokesman, said Tuesday: "The tax cap provision doesn't affect employers at all. It doesn't affect employer deductibility. It is simply a limitation on how much of an employer-provided benefit is shielded from being treated as taxable income to an employee."

That tax treatment of employees

has significant political implications. Labor unions, already at odds with the administration over the North American Free Trade Agreement, have long resisted any tax on the benefits of their members. Further, Mr. Clinton risks the wrath of large numbers of middle-income workers if they perceive that the benefits provided by their employers exceed what the government is prepared to guarantee.

Under current law, employers can take a tax deduction for all their employee health insurance costs, and their workers need not pay taxes on any of the benefits.

Mr. Starr said Monday that the administration had never considered imposing a limit on the employer deduction. But this appeared to be at odds with a White House document describing the president's plan as it stood late last month. The document says: "Employer contributions toward the premium for the national benefit package are tax-deductible to the employer and not counted as income for employees. Additional benefits, including coverage for cost-sharing, are tax-deductible for three years or the life of existing collective bargaining contracts."

Representative Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, lamented the administration's new stance. "The linchpin of managed competition is a real limitation on the employer deductibility" of health benefits, he said.

## Leader Makes Jobs a Priority In Canada Vote

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Prime Minister Kim Campbell, chosen by her party to replace the unpopular Brian Mulroney three months ago, on Wednesday called a national election for Oct. 25.

The 47-day campaign will end by either extending nine years of Conservative rule or by guiding this nation of 27 million people to a freer-spirited left.

Mrs. Campbell, 46, a lawyer from Vancouver, is hoping her personal popularity can overcome declining enthusiasm for her Progressive Conservative Party and transform her into Canada's first woman prime minister with a voter mandate.

The prime minister said Canadians must choose what approach they want to take for solving the problems of the 1990s.

"Above all, Canadians want results," she said. "Jobs and greater economic opportunities are the key priorities for Canadians in the 1990s." Referring to the Liberal opposition, Mrs. Campbell said she believed Canadians did not want policies that include "spending like there is no tomorrow."

## Revamping of Bureaucracy Envisions Billions in User Fees

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The overhaul of the federal bureaucracy recommended by Vice President Al Gore envisions billions of dollars in new fees paid to the government, including modest new user fees levied on foreign airlines.

Among the hundreds of recommendations in Mr. Gore's National Performance Review, released this week, are several that could have a direct impact on foreign governments, U.S. embassies and offices abroad and the distribution of U.S. foreign aid.

The State Department, for example, may close its Regional Administrative Management Centers in Paris and Bangkok under the plan, and it definitely plans to shut the Mexico City center. These centers process personnel files and paychecks for U.S. employees abroad.

The Gore review also estimates that the U.S. Treasury could take in \$8 billion over the next five years from foreign airlines by increasing fees charged for certifying and checking operations at repair stations for foreign aircraft.

In addition, it urges the Department of Transportation to study the possibility of charging foreign airlines fees for passing over U.S. air space on international flights. Estimated five-year receipts: \$9 million.

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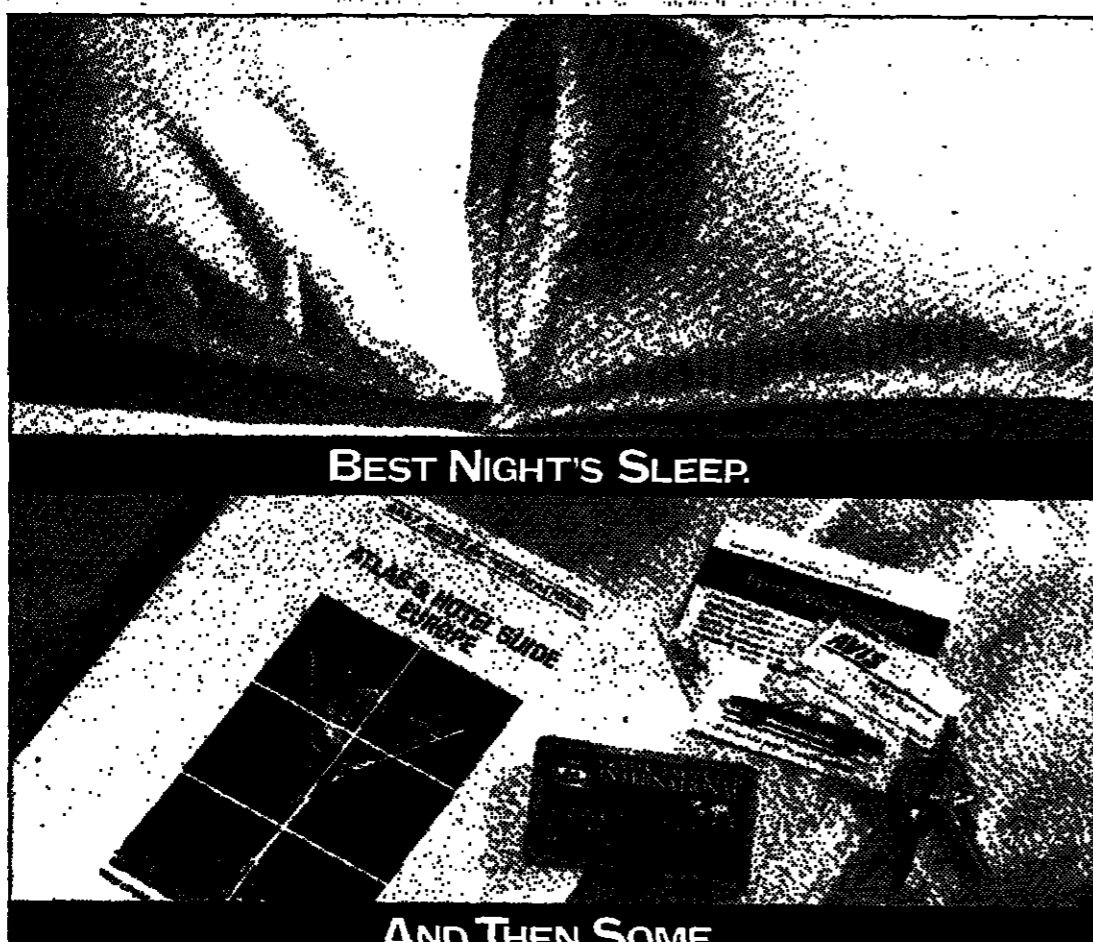
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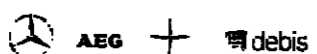
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# MIDEAST TALKS / DOUBTERS SPEAK UP

## For PLO Leader, a Showdown Executive Committee Meets to Review Pact

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

TUNIS — As Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization struggled to find a semantic formula for mutual recognition, the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, headed into a showdown late Wednesday with the PLO ruling board, hoping to suppress lingering doubts about making peace with the Israelis.

After returning from Oman, Mr. Arafat convened a late-night session of the PLO's Executive Committee. The committee will review all documents involving the mutual recognition pact and a plan to establish Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho that Mr. Arafat envisions as the first step toward an independent homeland for his people.

Mr. Arafat's senior aides were confident that he would secure a strong consensus in favor of his initiative and confront less animosity from skeptics than in last week's meeting with the Fatah central committee, when he was forced to endure more than 15 hours of angry debate with dissidents from his own mainstream faction.

Two members of the PLO's ruling body resigned after the secretly negotiated deal with Israel was revealed, and at least two others belonging to radical leftist factions are expected to boycott the meeting. Their absence will leave Mr. Arafat's supporters with a clear majority.

Approval by the PLO board would give Mr. Arafat the authority to make a formal declaration in the name of the Palestinian movement recognizing Israel and renouncing terrorism. He made a similar statement in 1988 when he announced that articles in the PLO's founding charter alluding to destruction of the Jewish state were "null and void."

But Israel wants Mr. Arafat to go further by promising to abolish the objectionable parts of the covenant and disavow all forms of armed struggle, including the *intifada*, or uprising, against Israeli military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

PLO officials say they do not have sufficient authority to halt all acts of rebellion against Israel's military occupation, since in recent months rival fundamentalist groups such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad have gained increasing influence.

"We are telling the Israelis that stone-throwing and other acts of violence are directed against the forces of military occupation, and once their troops pull out, the protests will cease because they will no longer have a reason," a senior PLO source said.

He said that the Israelis "cannot escalate demands on every issue or the process."  
"Should we, for example, be asking for a formal ban

by the Israeli government about any reference to a greater Israel?" he asked. "We want to create goodwill on the ground, not just on paper."

Much of the endgame was taking place in Paris, PLO officials said, where Israeli and PLO representatives were meeting with their chief mediator, Norway's foreign minister, Johan Jorgen Holst. He served as the go-between during the 14 rounds of back-channel negotiations that took place in Oslo from January to August of this year.

Palestinian officials were still hoping that the mutual recognition deal could be achieved through a formal exchange of letters between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Mr. Arafat so that a signing ceremony on the limited self-rule plan could still occur on Washington on Monday. A State Department aide said the Clinton administration would prefer to hold the ceremony on that day but acknowledged that everything depended on the final negotiations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arafat was continuing to line up political and financial support throughout the Arab world for his breakthrough deal with Israel. PLO officials expressed satisfaction with his meeting Tuesday with Oman's ruler, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, which ended a three-year estrangement with the Gulf Arab governments.

Once the main friends of the PLO, the Gulf Arabs, led by Saudi Arabia, cut off their multimillion-dollar subsidies following Mr. Arafat's decision to back President Saddam Hussein of Iraq following his invasion of Kuwait.

Sultan Qaboos has been striving without success to reconcile Mr. Arafat with his former Gulf benefactors. The cut in Gulf money plunged the PLO into the worst financial crisis in its history. Ironically, those difficulties may have contributed to driving Mr. Arafat, in his desperation, to undertake the peace gamble with Israel's Labor government.

The six Gulf Arab states voted Sunday to support the Israeli-Palestinian deal as the first step toward a "just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement" in the region. But they pointedly refrained from making any promise of financial assistance to help rebuild the infrastructure in the occupied territories.

The PLO has prepared a detailed blueprint of how to revive economic life in the occupied territories once Israeli troops withdraw from Palestinian population centers. Ahmed Koreish, also known as Abu Aza, the head of the PLO's economic department and Mr. Arafat's chief emissary in the secret negotiations with Israel, told ABC News that the recovery plan would require more than \$11 billion in new investments over the next seven years.



Demonstrators in Hebron, on the occupied West Bank, marching Wednesday in support of the PLO and the self-rule accord with Israel.

## ISRAEL: Resignation in Corruption Case Casts Shadow on Self-Rule Pact

Continued from Page 1

has said he would not nominate another Shas member to take Mr. Deri's post.

While the Shas rank-and-file have expressed resentment at the charges against Mr. Deri, other analysts predict the party will remain in the coalition because it benefits enormously from government subsidies.

Mr. Rabin's coalition has 67 seats in the Israeli parliament, or Knesset, including the votes of five Arab members who are not formally part of the coalition but support it.

The loss of the six Shas members would shave Mr. Rabin's margin to a bare 61-member majority of the 120-member Knesset, including the Arab votes, and could complicate his effort to win approval of the agreements with the PLO. The Knesset will be asked to approve the declaration of principles with the PLO for creating Palestinian self-government.

Mr. Deri has been under investigation for nearly three years, and recently prosecutors drew up a "charge sheet" accusing him of fraud in channeling money to the party and affiliated institutions. Mr. Deri has denied the charges.

He wrote a letter to Mr. Rabin promising to step aside when charged, but the court said it was up to the government to make the decision and ordered that he be dismissed.

### Rabin Expresses Sorrow

Mr. Rabin, speaking to reporters at a reception for diplomats, said he received Mr. Deri's letter "with great sorrow." The Associated Press reported.

The prime minister bemoaned what he called "a miserable string of events" that had led to Mr. Deri's resignation while Israel faced "an historic opportunity, because today, most Arab countries are ready for peace."

Mr. Deri is accused of funneling about \$250,000 into party coffers and religious councils while serving in a former cabinet.

The Moroccan-born Mr. Deri has also been a

key link between Mr. Rabin's government and Jews of Oriental origin, because he took a more practical position toward forging peace than the generally hawkish Sephardim.

The plan for Palestinian autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho, was approved by the Israeli cabinet last week. It will face a parliament vote after it is signed by Israel and the PLO.

But the Knesset is scheduled to hold an informal debate about the plan beginning on Thursday, in response to opposition requests.

Mr. Rabin suggested that there was movement toward signing the agreement, which reports say may occur in Washington next week. Signature of the accord has been delayed so far by efforts to secure mutual diplomatic recognition between Israel and the PLO.

Mr. Rabin said Israel was "ready to recognize them under certain conditions."

He added, "I hope they respond positively to what we are discussing so we can recognize them at all. Israel is a sovereign country and doesn't need to be recognized by anyone."

Israel wants the PLO to renounce its 30-year-old charter that calls for the destruction of the Jewish state. Negotiations over the form of the renunciation are continuing in Paris with the help of the Norwegian foreign minister, Johan Jorgen Holst, who brokered the autonomy plan.

Mr. Rabin scoffed at opponents of the peace plan who contend that autonomy is a first step toward Palestinian statehood which could threaten Israeli security.

## PLO: The Real Key to Peace May Be Billions in Aid

Continued from Page 1

which are plagued by poor roads and natural resources, a shortage of water and arable land, and a per capita income of \$1,350 a year — one-eighth the level in Israel.

As was the case with aid to the former Soviet Union, the Clinton administration hopes that much of the Palestinian aid will come from the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

But World Bank officials say they face several sensitive obstacles

to lending to the Palestinians. The bank lends only to members, and the occupied territories do not belong to the World Bank. In addition, the bank lends only to sovereign governments, and the peace accord does not envisage a sovereign Palestinian entity administering the Gaza Strip and Jericho — the areas to which Israel has agreed to grant self-rule.

The 600-page World Bank report states that under self-rule, the West Bank and Gaza would need \$1.3

billion in the first three years, and 1.65 billion in the next five years, to establish a satisfactory level of basic services.

"We badly need this amount because we have a very poor infrastructure," said Samir Hazboun, chairman of the economics department at Bir Zeit University.

Government officials and economists say that aid is vital because without it, political tensions could continue to grow notwithstanding an agreement that grants self-rule.

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ESPAÑA  
Passion for life

# CYNICS: 'Utopian' City Leaves Legacy of Bitterness and Generation of Nonbelievers

Continued from Page 1  
munists strove to create a country of true believers, members of a disciplined collective dedicated to carrying out the egalitarian ideas of Marx and Lenin. Instead, they produced a generation of cynics who regard the state as a hostile, alien body and are interested only in their own private happiness.

"My generation doesn't believe in anything — Lenin, God or anything else," said Olga Sidorenko. "We don't expect anything at all from the state. We know that if we have to rely only on ourselves."

"For the earlier generation, ideals were important, but now it's quite the opposite," said Sergei Busharin, 20, a third-year student at the Komsomolsk technical college. "We are just interested in finding ways of achieving a comfortable standard of living — to have an apartment, a car, to be able to start a family."

A portrait of her dead husband stares down from the wall of Dusha Sidorenko's apartment in the center of Komsomolsk. A stern-looking figure dressed in military uniform, Ivan Sidorenko was held up to generations of local schoolchildren as a model Soviet citizen. Streets and schools

have been named in honor of the fallen Bolshevik.

According to Soviet propaganda booklets, Mr. Sidorenko's early exploits included the Slakhanovite achievement of mixing 937 loads of cement in a single shift as commander of the 1st Komsomol Red Guard Crack Battalion in Ukraine. This was almost double the official target. Such was his devotion to Communist ideals that after marrying Dusha at age 25, he immediately established a commune.

"There were five families living in the same house, which we built together," recalled Mrs. Sidorenko. "We shared everything, including clothes. If you needed some boots, you put on the first pair that fit. O.K., things didn't turn out the way we expected, but I don't regret anything. We gave everything we had to the movement. We worked day and night for an ideal. We all believed in Lenin."

Mr. Sidorenko and his comrades were glorified by the Soviet state for more than half a century as the "first builders" of Komsomolsk. It took the collapse of communism to reveal that the myth was largely a lie. The propaganda pictures of brigades of enthusiastic young Communists deliberately concealed a much bigger army of convicts and political prisoners. There is some evidence that these slave laborers actually prepared the ground for the arrival of the "first builders."

"Practically everything that was written in those history books was untrue," said Mr. Sidorenko's daughter-in-law, Tamara, whose parents were among the millions denounced as "enemies of the state." Arguments over the falsification of history are one of the main reasons why Tamara, 48, and her daughter, Olga, now have little to do with Dusha. Vasilii Sidorenko, Tamara's

husband and Ivan and Dusha's son, died several years ago.

According to recently published documents, Komsomolsk was one of the centers of the vast prison camp system known as the Gulag. Between 1933 and 1953, when Stalin died, nearly a million people passed through the camps in the Komsomolsk region. Hundreds of thousands died as the result of disease and malnutrition.

The other principal source of labor for the construction of the gigantic defense factories, pompous public buildings and squalid apartment blocks of Komsomolsk was the peasantry. Robbed of their land during the collectivization drive of the early '30s, they streamed into the cities in search of work. Paid starvation wages, they were in effect part of the forced labor system.

"At public rallies, the Komsomol members kept on boasting that they had built the city," said Fyodor Bolotov, 69, who has vivid memories of the terrible winter of 1931-32, when the Bolsheviks threw him and his family out of their house and confiscated their four cows and seven horses. "There was never a word about us. We were nothing but slaves. Komsomolsk was built by prisoners and former peasants, like me."

The story of Mr. Bolotov's family is itself a minor epic, one of the millions of individual stories that make up the tragic tapestry of modern Soviet history. Two of his eight brothers were killed during the first wave of violence against the peasants. Another two died of starvation during the famine that followed the collectivization campaign. Mr. Bolotov himself served four years in prison for stealing a handful of grain. His father was arrested as an "enemy of the people."

"They promised us a bright, wonderful future," said Mr. Bolotov, who bottled up his hatred of the Communist system, keeping his experiences a secret even from his son until just a few years ago. "We waited and waited, but it never came. Later, they wanted me to join the party. But this would have been a betrayal of all those who died, and I refused. How could people like me believe in the ideals of this society when so much force was used against us?"

Born in 1945, as Soviet troops were sweeping toward Berlin, Tamara Sidorenko belongs to what is sometimes referred to as the "lost generation." These are the people who were too young to experience the full force of Stalinism, with its mixture of terror and idealism, but too old to shake themselves free of the Soviet collective mentality.

"You can put a cross on our generation," said Tamara, a teacher at a local high school. "We were completely dependent on our parents. They told us what we could do and what we couldn't do. They never told us what happened during the Terror. Even so, we grew up in an atmosphere of fear. We were afraid of everything. It never occurred to us to try to challenge the system. As far as we were concerned, it was unchangeable."

For the "lost generation," the realization that the Soviet system let them down is a comparatively recent one. It is the result of the campaign of glasnost, or openness, launched by the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the late 1980s in his attempt to reinvigorate the country's faltering economy. The scorn for the system is expressed by the Russian slang expression *Sovok*, which sounds like "Soviet" but means "dustpan" in normal language.

A *Sovok* is "Soviet Man" — not as the ideologists conceived him, but as he actually turned out. A *Sovok* is lazy, irresponsible and submissive, the passive recipient of decades of Soviet propaganda. Outwardly respectful of authority, a *Sovok* will think nothing of stealing from the state or cheating his neighbor. The Soviet Union may have collapsed, but middle-aged Russians say it is impossible to rid themselves completely of the *Sovok* mentality.

"I still feel the *Sovok* psychology, the narrow-mindedness, the lack of freedom, the bitter disappointment, the feeling that life has passed us by, that we have been cheated," said Alexander Markov, 42, the editor of *Komsomolsk Entrepreneur*. "We were convinced that our country was the best place on Earth, that the Americans wanted to bomb us. All this was hammered into us from an early age. We sincerely believed."

If there is a cause for moderate optimism about the future of Russia as it emerges from seven decades of totalitarian rule, it is in the attitudes of the new generation of Russians. Hopes of a swift transition from dictatorship to democracy have been dashed by economic turmoil and ethnic upheavals. It is now clear that real change in Russia will be a generational change.

Their parents and grandparents may feel bitter or nostalgic about the past. But what is most striking about the new Russians is precisely the absence of nostalgia, the mistrust of great ideas and great experiments. Just as their shattering defeat in World War II inoculated a generation of Germans against the ideas of Hitler's National Socialism, self-inflicted economic disaster seems to have persuaded a new generation of Russians to turn its back on utopia.



Cardinal Etchegaray at a news conference in Beijing.

## Chinese-Vatican Talks Nearer, Cardinal Says

*The Associated Press*  
BEIJING — A senior Vatican official said Wednesday that his visit to China was a sign that the two sides were willing to talk, bolstering speculation that Beijing and the Holy See could be moving to end a 40-year rift.  
Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, the highest-ranking Vatican official to visit the Communist nation, came to Beijing for four days at the invitation of China's sports minister, Wu Shaoyu. He attended Saturday's opening of the national track and field games in Beijing.  
In a statement released Wednesday just before his departure, Cardinal Etchegaray said the visit was "a visible sign of the voluntary dialogue between the People's Republic of China and the Catholic Church."  
Although he did not come to negotiate, he said, all the officials he met "expressed the wish to turn the pages of history" and start over.  
Cardinal Etchegaray's assessment contrasted with an attempt by Beijing to play down the significance of the visit. A Foreign Ministry statement asserted that his trip had been strictly personal and had "nothing to do with the Vatican."  
China severed diplomatic relations with the Vatican in the 1950s and formed the government-controlled Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association. Catholics were ordered to renounce the Pope's religious authority, and the government arrested and jailed thousands who refused.  
China has consistently demanded that the Vatican sever diplomatic relations with the rival Nationalist government on Taiwan as a condition to restoring official ties.  
Last week, the Vatican confirmed rumors of secret contacts between the church and Beijing.  
Cardinal Etchegaray's visit could lead to a thaw in relations and pave the way for a possible visit by the Pope, who said as recently as June that he had a "strong desire" to visit China. There has been talk that he could come in early 1995.

## 25 Blacks Are Killed In South Africa Attacks

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
JOHANNESBURG — Gunmen shot and killed 25 blacks in three attacks around Johannesburg on Wednesday, one day after South African political leaders agreed on a watershed deal on the transition to majority rule.  
Attackers in two minibuses pulled up alongside a line of hundreds of commuters in Wadeville, an industrial area east of Johannesburg. The gunmen began firing wildly, leaving 19 people dead and 22 wounded.  
Three hours later and a few kilometers away, gunmen standing on a corner fired on a passing black taxi van, killing two people. Earlier in the day, four people were killed in a shootout at a taxi association meeting in Soweto township.  
Police Brigadier T. J. Koekemoer said all the victims were black and were attacked by several gunmen, also black, who then fled in their vehicles. "This is absolutely senseless," he said. The victims, he said, were from various townships and did not represent any particular political group or tribe.  
Police Major Eugene Opperman said the Wadeville attack was well-planned. "The minibuses stopped at each end of the parking lot. They were basically cornering the people," he said.  
The law and order minister, Herens Kriel, said, "It is the prevailing culture of violence which provides the seedbed for outrages such as these." He urged the country's two main black rival groups to settle their differences.  
Much of the political killing in the last eight years, in which about 17,000 people have died, has been blamed on feuding between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.  
The attacks followed a landmark agreement reached Tuesday by black and white groups that will end white-minority rule. Political violence has soared as negotiations on reform proceed.  
A spokesman for the African National Congress, Carl Ntshaus, said the Wadeville raid followed a pattern in which political breakthroughs were followed by outbreaks of violence.  
"I don't think it's a coincidence at all that this happened the day after agreement was reached on a Transitional Executive Council," he said. (Reuters, AP)

## MANDELA: Foreign Aid Urged

*Continued from Page 1*  
and barring it from international loans.  
Mr. Mandela told the businessmen that South Africa's first democratic government would need to build schools, houses and other facilities denied to the black majority under apartheid.  
"We can only do that by having massive foreign investment," he said.  
But he warned black supporters that it could take generations to eliminate the remnants of apartheid and raise blacks' standard of living to that of whites.  
Responding to questions, he said the ANC would promote an open economy with a minimum of restrictions.  
A future ANC government would not touch privately owned property, he said, but he did not rule out a wealth tax or nationalization of mines and banks.  
"There ought to be no fear on the part of the people who do not own mines, who do not own banks, who do not own monopolies," Mr. Mandela said. "Whether we are go- ing to tax the rich is a question that can be discussed in due course."  
The plan for the council must be approved by Parliament, which is expected to do so next week. That would meet the ANC's condition for lifting remaining sanctions.  
Once approved by Parliament, the council is expected to be established between October and December after negotiators finalize the draft constitution under which the April elections will be held.  
Mr. Mandela acknowledged that the call to end sanctions would initially "only be a psychological step," and he called on leading South African businesses to help encourage investment.  
"The establishment of the TEC is going to lead to the lifting of sanctions," Mr. Mandela said at a press conference. "But no wise businessman is going to take the risk of investing in the country until the violence is stopped."  
Many countries have lifted bans on cultural, sports and diplomatic ties and eased financial sanctions. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

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# In Bosnia, No Room For a Dream House

## Nightmare of Ethnic Strife Clouds 2 Women's Fantasy

By Chuck Sudetic  
New York Times Service  
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — This summer, a 30-year-old translator named Aida and her best friend, Anja, 29, a doctor, began leafing through a coffee-table book of model houses and fantasizing about the future.

"We fantasized about what kind of house we'd build and live in together with our future husbands and children," said Aida, a divorced Muslim whose mother and half-Serbian son, 3, escaped from the Sarajevo siege in December. "We picked out a duplex, a pair of A-frames connected by garages."

"We want fireplaces for romance in peacetime and for practicality in case of another war," Aida said. "We also want a good basement, sturdy walls and maybe windows the size of envelopes to keep the shrapnel out."

Anja, the daughter of a Croat and a Serb, continued. "There's enough room for a couple of kids. Well, maybe 10 if we squeezed them together. The house has a yard so the children can play and enough room for a big garden and lots of flowers."

But it was not long, Aida said, before their reveries were brought back to earth. "We had to decide where we'd build it," she said.

"The first candidate was Metkovic," Anja said, referring to a town in a lush valley on the Croatian-Bosnian border. "It's got a wonderful climate, and we could put screens over the windows to keep the mosquitoes out."

"But the Croats would keep us out," Aida said, "because I'm Muslim."

Then Anja proposed the Monte-

negrin coast, in the Serbian-dominated rump Yugoslavia.

"Aida was the problem again," she said. "They don't like taking Muslims in Montenegro now."

"Maybe we could put it in Stolac," Anja said, thinking that peace might come to the town from which the Croats have expelled thousands of Muslims over the last two weeks.

"But my boyfriend, Neven, is a Serb on his father's side and a Muslim on his mother's," she said with a frown. "No, there's no way we'd make it in Stolac."

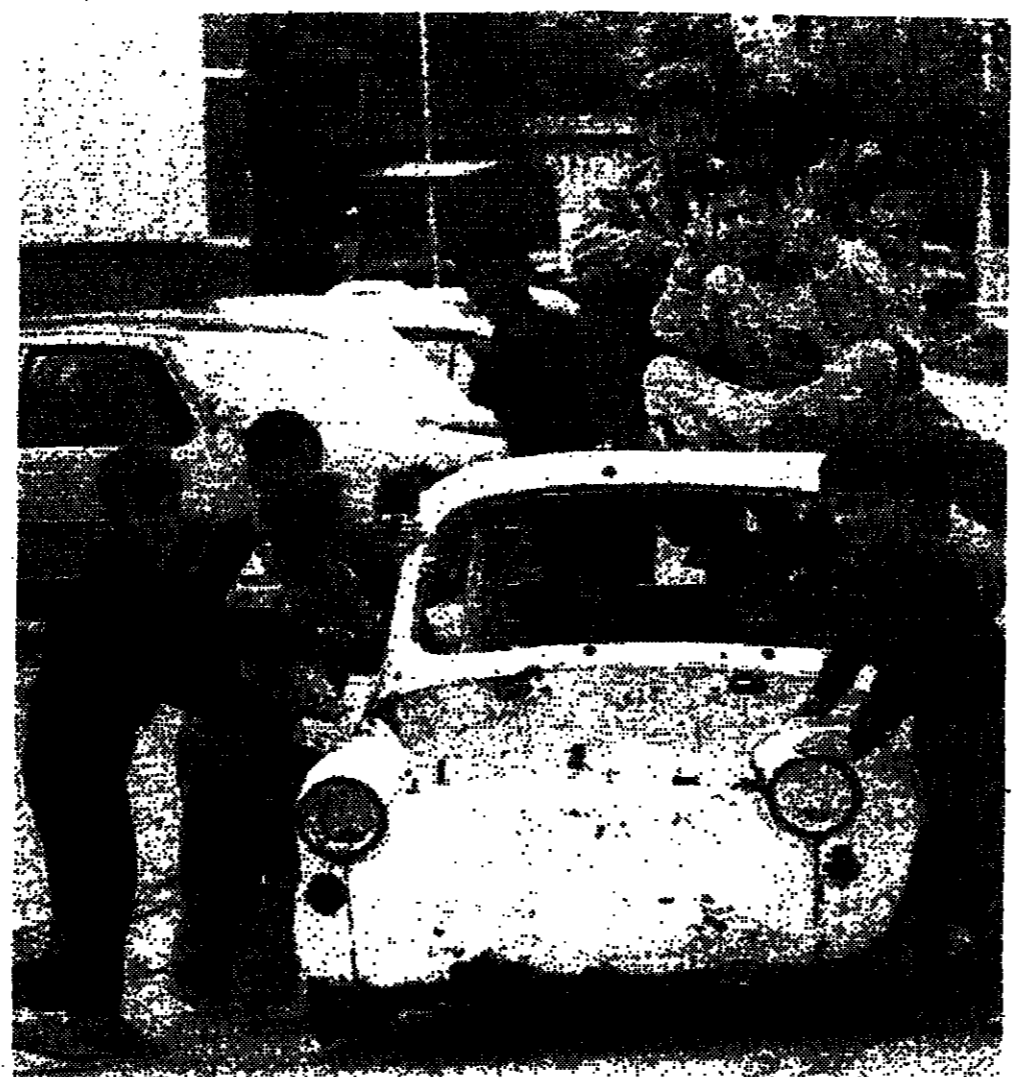
"According to Lord Owen, we are nothing at all," Anja said, referring to the co-chairman of the international negotiating team that in May abandoned a plan for a multi-cultural, multiethnic Bosnian state and recommended a Serbian and Croatian plan for its partition into three ethnic ministates. "We're neither Muslim, nor Croat, nor Serb."

"We want our dream house to be in a neutral republic," Anja said. "We thought the negotiators should come up with a fourth republic where all the normal and mixed-marriage people could live."

"A normal person in this situation," Aida said, "is one who has an identity that goes beyond his or her nationality. Imagine asking people who they are and the only thing they can come up with is 'I'm a Croat' or 'I'm a Serb' or whatever. Imagine, these people were born that way and they haven't made any progress since."

"Now these crazies have their representatives in Geneva, but the normal people here don't," she said.

"If my parents had the right to mix 50 years ago, why don't I have the right to do it now?" Anja asked. "Politics is coming right into my marriage bed and dividing it."



A bullet-riddled car became a plaything for a group of Bosnian children in Sarajevo on Wednesday.

# U.S. Envoy at the UN Upbraids Allies Over Silence on Bosnia

By Julia Preston  
Washington Post Service  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — After making an emotional plea to the Security Council for support in peace talks, Bosnia's president was met with a cool silence from the European powers, which provoked the chief U.S. delegate into an unusual public show of outrage.

The mute reaction of 14 of the 15 council members to the appeal by President Alija Izetbegovic on Tuesday brought into sharp focus the plight of Bosnia's Muslim-led government, which has had to rely on the United Nations for help throughout 17 months of fighting against Serbian and Croatian separatists but has yet to see the world body deliver on its pledges of forceful action.

It also provided a new glimpse of the deep uneasiness and underlying differences over Bosnia-Herzegovina between the United States and its European allies and Russia.

Addressing the 15 Security Council nations in a closed meeting, Mr. Izetbegovic made no ambitious new requests but asked the council to enforce its own resolutions that threaten to use force to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid and to lift the siege of Sarajevo, diplomats said.

He colored his plea with stories about Sarajevo children who have to attend school in bomb shelters

because of the continuing siege by Serb forces.

After Mr. Izetbegovic spoke, the U.S. delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, reiterated the U.S. call for Bosnia's Serbian and Croatian factions to yield more territory to the Muslims in the Geneva negotiations over partitioning the republic. The talks were suspended last week.

Then the council chamber lapsed into a rare silence. With no further speakers, the meeting abruptly adjourned.

Mrs. Albright emerged visibly shaken. In a hallway, she walked up to Britain's chief delegate, David Hannay, and said: "I'm stunned, stunned. Why didn't you say anything?"

Then she approached the French delegate, Jean-Bernard Merimee, and the other envoys from council powers to demand an explanation.

"Given the endless amount of verbiage that goes on around here all the time," Mrs. Albright said later, "I was surprised that people didn't say anything to him."

"It was just said," she added.

Mr. Izetbegovic, who was to meet with President Bill Clinton at the White House later on Wednesday, asked in veiled language for the United States and its allies to use air power to lift the siege of Sarajevo before the Muslims return to the negotiating table.

His vice president, Ejup Ganic,

was more explicit. "If you want to speed up the talks, one should take a few air strikes," Mr. Ganic said.

Mr. Hannay said he had made no comments because Mr. Izetbegovic's presentation seemed unspecified.

"I'm puzzled," Mr. Hannay said. "It was rather difficult to discern his line of argument."

European diplomats said they believed the real purpose of Mr. Izetbegovic's visit to the United States was to see Mr. Clinton, so they were not called upon to respond.

**Expulsion Bid by Croatia**

Croatia will ask the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to expel the Serbian-led rump state of Yugoslavia, Reuters reported Wednesday from Geneva, quoting the Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic.

"I shall propose the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the CSCE at a session in Vienna on Thursday, and we will also make the proposal for its expulsion from the United Nations later in New York," Mr. Granic said.

He spoke at the end of a symposium on security in central Europe, organized by the Austrian Foreign Minister, Alois Mock, and attended by foreign and defense ministers from former Communist East-bloc countries.

# Bosnian to Ask Clinton To Give Serbs Deadline

WASHINGTON — The Bosnian Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, said Wednesday that he would ask President Bill Clinton to set a deadline for U.S. strikes against the Serbs if they do not lift the siege of Sarajevo.

"It is high time for the lifting of the siege of Sarajevo," Mr. Izetbegovic said after meeting several members of the U.S. Congress. "That could be lifted only by air strikes."

He was to meet Mr. Clinton and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher later in the day.

"The United States should put a deadline to the Serbs to remove the artillery around the city," he said. "If they don't do that, then they will have the air strikes."

"We need the support of the U.S.," he said.

**Croats Admit Abuses**

Chuck Sudetic of The New York Times reported from Medjugorje, Bosnia-Herzegovina:

Bosnian Croat leaders admitted Wednesday that living conditions in prison camps in which they are detaining thousands of Muslim men of fighting age have been inhuman, under international law, and that prisoners might have been physically abused.

About 4,000 Muslim men are still being held in three detention camps near the shrine to the Virgin Mary, said Kresimir Zubak, vice president of the Croatian Defense Council, the main Bosnian Croat militia.

The camps include a helicopter base just outside Mostar and former Yugoslav Army facilities near Cuznina, Mr. Zubak said.

U.S. officials have sharply condemned the Bosnian Croats for the

conditions in the detention facilities.

Members of a group of about 400 emaciated Muslim prisoners released about 10 days ago told a UN investigator in Jablanica that they had experienced random shootings and beatings and had been forced to live jammed together for long periods in stuffy quarters with little food and water.

All of the prisoners interviewed told the UN official that they were not allowed to wash during their two-month incarceration.

"The armed forces of the Croatian Republic of Herzegovina-Bosnia never gave an order that these people be mistreated," Mr. Zubak said, referring to the self-styled republic established by the Bosnian Croats on territory under their control. "We don't exclude the possibility that irresponsible people exceeded their authority and committed acts that were not in accordance with international conventions."

"The government will take criminal legal action against these individuals."

Mr. Zubak said the government had decided to ensure that international conventions on the treatment of war prisoners would be strictly observed. "The detention centers in which war prisoners are being kept will be brought into line with the Geneva Convention," he said.

He also suggested that the government would lift its blockade of international humanitarian aid convoys.

This would allow the United Nations and other organizations to deliver food, fuel and other supplies to besieged Sarajevo and other hard-pressed areas in central Bosnia.

# Amid Gunfire, a Mayor Retakes Post in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Ignoring gunfire and a rampage by hoodlums, the capital's elected mayor reclaimed City Hall on Wednesday in a test of Haiti's fragile return to democracy.

A government official said a bystander had been killed and the information minister had been injured in violence outside the building.

Mayor Evans Paul was accompanied by the new prime minister, Robert Malval, cabinet ministers, diplomats and journalists when he walked up the steps of the two-story academic building that he ran until a military coup in 1991.

Twenty minutes earlier, the police had cleared the building of hostile city workers and plainclothes officers, who had occupied it since Mr. Malval's government was installed Thursday under a UN-mediated plan to restore democracy.

Hundreds of bystanders applauded the motorcade carrying Mr. Malval and Mr. Paul, both supporters of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first freely elected president, ousted by the coup. He is to return to power Oct. 30 under the UN plan.

Near the end of a motorcade, the police tried to pull a man from a car. The man was roughed up and began running. Shots rang out, and men carrying sticks began beating

bystanders and rampaging through the neighborhood.

As the shots continued, Haitian officials reclaimed Mr. Paul's office.

"Well, we have fireworks," Mr. Malval quipped, and then added: "Republican order will be defended."

Mr. Paul, who went into hiding after the coup, said Father Aristide's opponents had threatened him. Many rank-and-file soldiers strongly oppose Father Aristide's return.

The Haitian officials were accompanied by Vicki Huddleston, deputy chief of the U.S. mission, and two American soldiers. As they left the building a half-hour later, a body lay on the street. Mr. Malval's congressional liaison said the man had been killed.

**DEATH NOTICE**

**FISTERE, Isabel Strong,** 87, of London, formerly of New York, Westport, Connecticut and Beirut; on August 26th, peacefully at home. Wife of the late John C. Fistere, mother of Susan Hunter Griggs of London and Stephomer of John C. Fistere Jr of El Cajon, California. There will be a memorial service in the US for Isabel and John next spring.

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Norway N.Kr.	3,500	36	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	39	26,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	24	26,500	14,500
-** hand deliv. Madrid Ptas.	55,000	12	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
- hand delivery S.Kr.	3,500	26	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French African, Middle East S	630	-	345	190
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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No Apology Is Required

The Chinese government thinks that the United States owes China an apology in the Yinhe affair and perhaps compensation as well. But the Chinese government is wrong. The diversion and inspection of the ship Yinhe are an example of the way a vigilant arms control system ought to work...

Under the Chemical Weapons Convention, now signed by some 145 governments, any country can request an inspection of any facility — a ship, a chemical plant, a military depot — in any other country. The challenged facility has to be opened to the inspectors within five days, considerably less than China took to comply with the challenge to the Yinhe. It is by far the most drastic verification process yet written into any arms control treaty...

One 'Peace' Not to Keep

President Bill Clinton had said that the United States would send American forces to help keep a peace reached by the parties in Bosnia. But the agreement now emerging from international mediation makes you hang your head. It rewards Serbian and Croatian "ethnic cleansing" and condones the alteration of borders by force...

members mean to be worked at and solved, not simply pushed away and evaded. Bosnia is not the only place that is paying a heavy price for the escapism that results from a superficial dalliance with post-Cold War internationalism. It is better to face the fact now. To some who mourn for Bosnia, it is enough simply to avoid the taint of association with a flawed peace by pulling out of peacekeeping. More responsibly, others go on to accept a requirement for an alternative policy...

The Latest Reinvention

One potentially big difference between the new plan to streamline the federal government and its failed antecedents is that President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore have pledged their continuing personal involvement. This is no guarantee that "reinventing government" will ever come to pass, but accountability can't hurt.

the plan could become a political weapon for Democrats trying to redefine themselves as the party that makes government work. But there is an obligation not to replace imperfect systems with worse ones. Some of Mr. Gore's ideas — letting companies partially police themselves for health and safety, privatizing government functions like air traffic control — must be approached with caution.

Other Comment

The Genie in China's Bottle

General Secretary Jiang Zemin was livid when his speech [to the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party in October] was leaked and published in the Hong Kong Express a week before he delivered it. The party chieftain has taken his wrath out on a junior Chinese editor, Wu Shishen, for leaking the text. Mr. Wu was tried and convicted in secret of "selling state secrets overseas," then his imprisonment at Mr. Jiang's insistence. So much for the rule of law.

Mr. Jiang is head of the party, not of the government. No one reading his speech could confuse it with a genuine state secret. Indeed, Mr. Jiang delivered it on television a week after the Express printed it. A life sentence hardly serves the "more open China" image that Beijing is pushing in its Olympics campaign.



Wake Up to This Dirty War on Arab Intellectuals

PARIS — Alongside justifiable outrage against the Iranian death sentence pronounced on the writer Salman Rushdie, there has been a deafening silence in response to the dirty war on Arab intellectuals. It is a more serious threat to hopes for a liberal, peaceable world than the bombing in New York, and there have already been more people killed.

By Flora Lewis

peace between Israel and all bordering states, will sharpen internal Islamic conflicts. So far, Algerians have been hit hardest, but there are already shocking examples in Egypt and Turkey. People have not been just murdered but murdered in front of their homes, in front of their families, for the express purpose of terrifying other journalists and writers into silence.

This is a formula for a new world conflict. Arab intellectuals are the first victims.

right to free expression of writers everywhere. All those who support this cause owe it in conscience to speak out against the campaign to silence thinkers who oppose militant fundamentalism.

There are many individuals struggling to inspire their Arab societies in the direction of established democracy. This is not a battle between fundamentalism and the West. These people are arguing for universal values in their compatriots' interest.

By five fundamentalists who tied up his daughter and forced her to watch. In Egypt, Farag Foad, a writer, was gunned down last year. At the trial of the militants charged with the murder, Sheikh Mohammed Ghazali, reportedly a moderate scholar, testified for the defense. He said: "A secularist represents a danger to society and the nation that must be eliminated. It is the duty of the government to kill him."

Another Despotic Creed Seeks to Infiltrate the West

LONDON — Muslim fundamentalism is fast becoming the chief threat to global peace and security as well as a cause of national and local disturbance through terrorism. It is akin to the menace posed by Nazism and fascism in the 1930s and then by communism in the '50s.

By Clare Hollingworth

whose teachings are based on fundamentalist readings of the Koran. There are as yet no known cases of Western converts to Islam serving Allah as spies or informants in the manner of such converts to communism as Guy Burgess and Kim Philby. But Christians living in Islamic countries are subject to the laws of the Koran — hence the recent flogging of an Anglican bishop in Sudan for alleged adultery.

The Soviet Union and China not only wielded great military might after World War II, but also had Communist Party branches in the universities and towns of the democratic states, which enabled them to acquire political influence at a high level.

There is a clear pattern of attack, broadening the fundamentalists' battle against the police and state to unprotected purveyors of information. Since mid-May in Algeria, three of five assassination attempts against journalists have succeeded. And on June 22, Mohammed Boukhobza, a professor of sociology, had his throat slit in his home

upsurge in central Asia among the minorities — especially the Uighurs — on both sides of the border between the former Soviet Union and China, which is causing some concern in Beijing. King Hassan II of Morocco, who is not yet threatened by fundamentalism although it is moving in his direction, has built a mosque in which he will be buried. It cost more than \$500 million dollars and holds 25,000 people in the Prayer Hall, as against 2,000 in St. Paul's Cathedral and 2,500 in Notre Dame. An elevator carries the faithful to a height of 700 feet, where a laser beam points in the direction of Mecca. For the Koran claims that "he who constructs a Mosque for Him, the most high, will build a house in paradise."

Israel Will Be Gambling on a Miracle in Palestine

WASHINGTON — Ninety-nine years have passed since Theodor Herzl, appalled by anti-Semitism during the Dreyfus trial, energized the Zionist movement that produced the Jewish state. Now it suddenly seems probable that there soon will be a second Palestinian state, of sorts. What sort? On the answer to that question the survival of Israel depends.

By George F. Will

During the Cold War, wise people warned about an asymmetry: America wanted to end the game, the Soviet Union wanted to win it. America won it because the Soviet Union's resolve collapsed as its material strength crumbled. Perhaps something similar has happened to the PLO. Certainly the region has been improved by the disintegration of the Soviet Union, which, in its role as the focus of evil in the modern world, was the arsenal of those for whom the Holocaust is a continuing aspiration.

Jordan is geographically, historically and ethnically a Palestinian state. Like the other 20 nations of the Arab world, Jordan never expressed even the slightest interest in the establishment of another Palestinian state on the West Bank — until Jordan's 1967 aggression against Israel cost Jordan that land. However, the cynicism of the subsequent clamor for such a state is now irrelevant. Israel, by direct and public negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, has played a card that cannot be unplayed. There shall be a PLO-dominated state carved into Israel's back.

Stimmed Peres, Israel's foreign minister, is a clever man who, now that Israel is doing what he has long favored, trading strategically significant land for Israel's promises of peace, denies that Israel is really doing that. He asserts that the coming agreement concerns "not how to arrange the distribution of land, but how really to arrange the relations of people."

Palestinians have had execrable leaders. They supported the Ottoman Empire during World War I. Hitler during World War II. The Soviet Union during the Cold War. The PLO's Yasser Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan supported Iraq during the Gulf War.

An Enormous Risk for Israel

GIVEN that the Palestinians are far from the weakest of all parties to Arab-Israeli conflict, the Israel PLO deal is extraordinarily generous to them. It is commensurately dangerous for Israel. Israel is gambling its national security on PLO sincerity. It is gambling that after decades of unremitting duplicity, of factionalism and terrorism and war against the very idea of a Jewish state, the PLO has finally donned statesman's suits and committed itself to live in a peace with Israel that it will honor.

moment of extreme weakness — facing financial bankruptcy and dramatic loss of authority among his own people. Will he stick by the magic words tomorrow, when he is flush with hundreds of millions of aid dollars and set up in his new territorial base (with its own police) at Israel's doorstep? There is one other danger: that the PLO does not emerge from its terminal weakness — that Mr. Arafat cannot control the Islamic fundamentalists who are on the rise in the West Bank and Gaza. He may make all kinds of promises today about keeping order and preventing terrorism and coexisting with the Israelis. Even if he is sincere, he may turn out to be powerless. The Middle East scholar Daniel Pipes asks: "Can the PLO deliver in its time of weakness? And will it want to deliver in its time of strength?"

Before the 1967 war, Israel was 10 miles (16 kilometers) wide at its waist. Today it is 40 miles wide. Asked if Israel will again be 10 miles wide, Mr. Peres says: "It will remain the same 40 miles wide strategically because all the land we give back in the future must remain demilitarized. Let's distinguish between occupied land, cultivating land, and having land for strategic purposes..."

If in return for giving the West Bank to the Palestinians, Israel's Labor government cannot extract an unqualified recognition of Israel's legitimacy, then it is a government hardly to be trusted with ensuring Israel's security in the difficult negotiations to follow. Yet, assume that Mr. Arafat utters the magic words. He is today at a

Hungry for peace, Israel is putting its existence on the line. Israel's offer to the Palestinians deserves credit for generosity. Its wisdom, however, has yet to be determined. — Charles Krauthammer, writing in The Washington Post.

But will the 22d Arab state be the first Arab democracy? It is more likely to become a cauldron of fundamentalism next door to Tel Aviv.

The Money Won't Rain On Arafat

By John C. Gault and John K. Cooley

TUNIS — The daring Palestinian-Israeli interim accord will carry an immense price tag for the economic rebuilding of the West Bank and Gaza — upward of \$2 billion annually for the "first few years," according to one of Yasser Arafat's top advisers here.

Debt-weary Americans and their European and Asian counterparts hope that oil-rich Arab states can assume most of this burden. But few experts outside the Middle East seem to have understood its magnitude. Just to pay outstanding salaries and resuscitate the worldwide charities, diplomatic missions and banking firms associated with the PLO would probably cost more than \$100 million. This is roughly the amount the Scandinavian states have pledged. But anyone who has studied the progressive impoverishment of the West Bank and Gaza under Israeli rule since 1967 (preceded in Gaza's case, by the parasitical Egyptian military occupation) knows this is small change.

Mr. Arafat hopes that Arab oil states will reopen cash registers closed to the PLO after its equivocal stand in the Gulf War. After all, note PLO officials, Arabs still control about two-thirds of the world's proven oil reserves. Arabian Peninsula oil is still the cheapest in the world to produce. Shouldn't this be good news for peace-hungry people in need of funding?

The trouble is, things haven't been going that well for the oil-producing countries. The once overflowing coffers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and other Gulf states are seriously depleted. For nearly a decade, for example, the Saudi government has been running budget deficits and, especially since the Gulf War, borrowing funds, domestically and internationally. In some recent years, Saudi Arabia has spent up to \$20 billion for armaments alone, not to mention vast expenditures on infrastructure and enormous subsidies for desert agriculture.

Although the economies of the Arab Gulf states and Iran remain utterly oil-dependent, there is positive news, at least from their perspective. Recent forecasts by the International Energy Agency and OPEC foresee global oil consumption rising from around 67 million barrels per day this year to somewhere between 76 million and 86 million by 2010. Most of the additional oil sold will come from the big Arab producers. So most industrialized countries should expect to become more, not less, dependent on Gulf crude, according to these forecasts.

Not everyone agrees, however. A leading petroleum expert, J. E. Hartsorn, suggests that the best days for "big oil" have passed. In a new book, "Oil Trade: Politics and Prospects," he says that world oil production may be peaking in an all-time plateau.

Mr. Hartsorn draws on geophysical findings from the 1950s, when an American, M. King Hubbert, correctly predicted that U.S. domestic oil production would peak in 1970. Mr. Hubbert also forecast that global production would peak in the mid-'90s (though he believed that production levels would be far higher than they actually are today).

Further declines in oil prices, along with political stability in the Gulf, might encourage expanded oil consumption and production, but Mr. Hartsorn finds these unlikely. On the other hand, environmental concerns and new fuel taxes (such as those sought by President Bill Clinton, as well as others under discussion in the European Community) could depress oil growth.

The Saudis and their OPEC partners, according to Mr. Hartsorn and other analysts, have vainly sought an oil price low enough to keep demand growing and slow investment in competing energy sources, but high enough to support them in their accustomed style. Far-sighted Palestinians know that these opposing goals cannot be further amended to aid the birth of their hoped-for state. The success of the Palestinian-Israeli peace — as well as of expected accords with Jordan, Syria and Lebanon — cannot depend solely upon subsidies from the major oil-producing countries. Middle East peace must global, instead, upon a coordinated global funding effort.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for various offices and staff members.

سكوا من الاصل



OPINION

Talk at the Kitchen Table Is of Declining Paychecks

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — For years, the operating Labor Day slogan in the United States has not been "Workers of the world, unite!" or "Workers of the world, go fishing!" (or swimming or boating or to a baseball game or anything you want).

Fantastic progress in technology has brought us back to one of the oldest questions of political and economic life: What shall be the rewards for labor?

baseball and not be distracted by such matters as solidarity or class warfare. The collapse of state socialism in Eastern Europe only deepened Americans' self-confidence. Marx's promise that workers would be free to hunt in the morning, fish in the afternoon and criticize in the evening would, it seemed, be fulfilled — by capitalism.

So what was surprising about the Labor Day celebrations this year was the extent to which they were carried out in an atmosphere of quiet anxiety, not boisterous self-congratulation, a mood more of disquiet than of alarm, mixing faith and doubt in roughly equal measures.

Few, for example, question the ability of the American economic system to create wealth, encourage inventiveness or transform itself by fostering innovation. It is still possible under this system to go from rags to riches, and millions of immigrants are willing to brave all sorts of perils to get their shot at doing so.

NAFTA Scare Tactics

ROSS PEROT, in a vehement little book written with Pat Choate, contends that NAFTA will mean downward pressure on employment and wages, pitting one American against another.

That sounds scary. It is a good thing it is wrong. Americans have had experience with competition between high- and low-wage regions within the country. Two generations ago, average income per capita was four times as high in New York state as it was in the poorest of the Southern states, then South Carolina and Mississippi. (Today, average income is about nine times as high in the United States as in Mexico.)

According to the Perot theory, there should have been social chaos in the North and a steady decline of wages. In reality, wages rose in both regions — faster in the South, but substantially in the North as well.

Mr. Perot and Mr. Choate claim that NAFTA will turn Mexico into a "platform" that Japan, Europe and (groan of horror) China can exploit to route their exports into the United States. The argument is that they would bring in their own manufactured goods for final assembly in Mexico before pushing them over the border as Mexican.

In fact, under NAFTA it would get harder, not easier, for third countries to use that strategy.

— J. W. Anderson, The Washington Post.

not anticipate riches. The paradox of the time is that fantastic progress in computers, robotics, transportation and communication has moved one of the oldest questions of political and economic life back to center stage: What shall be the rewards for labor?

The economy has unquestionably shifted the balance of power between capital and labor in capital's direction. The catalogue of labor's problems is familiar, the largest being that the global economy makes it easier for company managers to move jobs and capital from country to country, often in search of lower wages and cheaper benefits. In addition, new technologies enable entrepreneurs to do far more with fewer workers.

One can see the decline of labor most starkly in the steady drop in the unionized share of the work force: from roughly one worker in three in the '50s to about one in seven now. Organized labor's decline in the private economy is actually steeper than this; such union gains as there were came mainly among government workers.

Real wages have been stagnating since 1973. Many families have defended their standard of living by working more. Wives and mothers entered the work force in large numbers. Many did so from a desire for independence and fulfillment, but many others felt that they had no choice but to add another paycheck to the family bill.

What makes the current economic situation so strange is that the transformations are happening slowly. The anxiety of 1993 is not the catastrophe of 1933. There are many winners in the new economy, especially people with high levels of education and specialized skills. Many workers manage to shift into the winners' circle by upgrading their skills, by going back to school, by starting their own businesses. There is also the promise that the combination of productivity increases and the coming decline in the number of new workers entering the labor force will continue to cut unemployment and boost wages.

The Clinton administration's economic policy is built around a certain optimism. It is premised on the idea that America is a nation of strivers who are ready to seize new opportunities if only government, in cooperation with business, creates the right training and education opportunities.

This relative optimism explains the split between Bill Clinton and most of his party on the North American Free Trade Agreement. Mr. Clinton and Labor Secretary Robert Reich believe that some of the manufacturing jobs that the country is losing will go abroad in any event. NAFTA will at least help Mexico to grow. The challenge, as Mr. Clinton and Mr. Reich see it, is not to save old jobs but to produce new ones based on high-value work.

Mr. Clinton's problem is that many in the Democratic Party, in the labor movement and in Ross Perot's constituency do not see all that much money around for the new training and education programs that Mr. Clinton so loves to tout. Underlying their opposition to NAFTA is the erosion of confidence in the economic system produced by two decades of middle-class stagnation. The slogan of NAFTA opponents might well be: "Stop the global economy. I want to get off."

Labor Day has always been about the dignity of everyone's labor. The economy's purpose in a democratic country is not only to produce more wealth, but to do so in a way that honors the dignity of work by providing those who do it with reasonable incomes and a modicum of security. This is not a radical goal. But if it is not met, the hunters and fishermen and baseball fans in the great middle class will find radical answers increasingly appealing.

The Washington Post.



They Struggle On, the Dream Dying Fast

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — America celebrated Labor Day as usual on Monday, but there was actually little to celebrate. The bad news about employment just keeps on coming. The government reported last week that the number of payroll jobs fell by 39,000 in August, the first net drop in more than a year.

At the same time the Economic Policy Institute, a Washington research group, issued a report that said real wages continued to sink and the quality of existing jobs continued to deteriorate. Challenger, Gray & Christmas, a firm that counsels out-of-work executives, reported on Tuesday that more than 400,000 layoffs had been announced nationwide since Jan. 1. That represents 20 percent more layoffs in the first eight months of 1991, "at the height of the recession," the firm said.

The problems cited in the Economic Policy Institute's report were found across the board, in all education groups and all classes. Juniors are struggling, and so are chief executive officers.

In the United States, employment is the cornerstone of everything else. It is the concrete reality that sustains the glorious myth of the American Dream. Take away the job and you take away the dream. Right now an awful lot of dreams are vanishing.

The recession was supposed to have ended in 1991, but the Policy Institute study says: "There have been broad-based wage reductions during the recovery, including severe wage declines for both blue- and white-collar men and for both high school and college-educated workers." The study confirms findings that "an unprecedented number of the new jobs created in the recovery have been either temporary or part-time," and that "well over 60 percent of the new jobs created between January and July 1993 were part-time jobs."

The job crisis has been brutal to the poor and is putting a tremendous squeeze on the middle class. But so far it has provoked no sense of urgency in Washington. Neither the president nor Congress has acted as if this were something that needed attention fast.

For a while the president seemed to be saying that continued low interest rates

would go a long way toward solving the problem. That was nonsense. Now there are reports that Clinton administration aides are taking a look at job-stimulation measures similar to those used by President George Bush during his 1992 re-election campaign.

That doesn't sound like a good idea. It is as if a new baseball manager turned to his predecessor and asked, "O.K., how do I get this team out of the cellar?" Meanwhile, Vice President Al Gore's proposal for restructuring the government would more than double the 100,000 federal jobs already targeted for elimination. And we are told that the North American Free Trade Agreement would cost jobs, at least in the short run; and that health care reform would cost jobs, at least in the short run.

Lawrence Mishel was a co-author of the Policy Institute study. In an inter-

view he said: "The most depressing part about my research is that if you look at the [real] wages of just about every education group over the last 20 years among men — college graduates, two years of college, high school graduates, dropouts — the wages are down."

The fall in wages has been more precipitous among non-college-educated workers. Women have achieved some wage growth but the growth is concentrated among those with college or graduate degrees. Overall, the wage of the average college graduate has fallen by 1 percent since early 1992. More dreams are about to vanish.

The only reason the male wage just hasn't plummeted tremendously on average is that more people are educated," Mr. Mishel said. "So education is in large part insulating us against a just horrific decline. It's sort of like everybody is on a down escalator and we're busy getting more educated so as not to fall as fast."

The New York Times.

Where Football Is Still King And Friday Nights Live On

By Jim Hoagland

ROCK HILL, South Carolina — Not the drama of secret Middle East diplomacy nor the complexity of health care reform, not even the intensity of the Atlanta Braves' stretch drive, occupies the spirit and attention of this small Carolina Piedmont town in these final days of summer. On the banks of the Catawba River, Friday night high school football is king again as lawn mowing fades into leaf raking.

The changing of seasons here is both distinct and prolonged, as in much of America. I try without much success to

impress this point on the two young Hoaglands seated beside me cheering mightily for the Lewisville Lions to whom the Chester Cyclones. They are more familiar with the Redskins of Washington than the Bears of Rock Hill, but on this Friday night their hearts and hopes are with the high schoolers, heroes of a more human dimension than pro football can ever admit.

In France, where Lily, now 13, and Lee, 8, spent four formative years, they learned that the brief transition from summer to autumn is marked by the vendange, as grapes are sorted, harvested and pressed in Bordeaux and Burgundy. Vintage wine is for Europeans a symbol of national renewal and posterity, capturing this summer's triumphs and failures in liquid time capsules to be opened 10 to 20 years from now.

High school football — in the South and I suspect elsewhere — provides a similar bridge across the years for small-town America. In the relative tranquility and civic continuity of the nation's Rock Hills, certain Friday night feasts (and disasters) will live in conversation and memory for years. They can establish hometown reputations for a lifetime. In these places people both have and take the time to remember the years that shape their youth. They formerly welcome its flowering in the next generation in a season of Friday nights.

This is part of the reason we have come in the dying days of summer to Rock Hill's annual football jamboree, where a dozen invited high school teams open their seasons by squaring off in exhibition clashes of 20 minutes each. In urban Washington, high school sports is overwhelmed by the rush of the city and the giant shadows of professional teams. Here, I entrust the gladiators of adolescence to teach my children something lasting about transitions and time.

Baseball is styled as America's national pastime. But it is a meditative pastime created to be played by seasoned professionals in summer. Teenage football — or so it seems as I watch poynted cheerleaders rush onto the field carrying a giant banner glorifying Rock Hill High School, my alma mater — is a much finer symbol of national renewal and destiny, of the continuity of change that is characteristically American.

Lily and Lee, like three towns: Washington, Paris and Rock Hill. They have lived in the two big capitals. Until now they have known Rock Hill, a town of 40,000, mostly in their imaginations. I have recreated the town I grew up in through countless anecdotes and stories that (like most history) mix characters, facts and pedagogically useful embellishments into narratives more coherent than life itself.

Now they watch words and memory come to life as the teenage boys who have worked out for weeks in exhausting summer heat to become varsity Bears rip through the banner held taut by the cheerleaders. It is that howl, you know, that you hear in the years ago. Lee asks, How do those 10-year-olds on the sidelines get to be water boys? The greatest thing in life, Lee's questions suggest, would be to tear through that Bearcat banner to begin a new season of Friday nights.

I remember having the same ambition at his age, and not fulfilling it. It has taken me more than four decades and a life of traveling and living abroad to come back to the centrality of the human condition of small towns and Friday night football. In their enthusiasms and clarity, Lily and Lee now teach me about Rock Hill, not vice versa.

If summers must — alas — end, small towns are wise to end them on this note of generational renewal. Autumn need not be defined by the moroseness of falling leaves or the slick packaging of professional sports. The Friday nights of autumn are moments for generations to share. Like Bordeaux wine, these games are time capsules for the future.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

One Sense of Dogmatic... Regarding "Catholicism: The Lady Will Keep Doing It Their Way in Bed" (Opinion, Aug. 23):

Andrew Greeley denies that "Catholicism is a list of doctrines and rules that you have to accept." Contrary to what Mr. Greeley says, the dogmatic teaching of the church is in fact just that.

What ails the church today is precisely that it is no longer fulfilling its function. It is no longer transmitting the Divine Truth and the Divine Graces, because the doctrine and the sacraments have been falsified and nullified. Mr. Greeley does not seem to realize that he, and so many others like him, are precisely what is ailing the church, a clergy and hierarchy who have abandoned the true faith and the true sacraments.

The situation of the church today brings to mind the words of St. John Fisher, the only English bishop to remain faithful when England apostatized from the faith, in referring to his fellow

bishops: "The fortress is betrayed even by those who have sworn to defend it." E. A. WILSON, Santander, Spain.

... and Another Sense Regarding the report "Italy's Sinking Birthrate Upsets Myths and Presages Problems" (Aug. 30):

Alan Cowell writes that "despite the pervasive presence of the Roman Catholic Church and its dogmatic stance against birth control," Italian women now have fewer children than women in any other nation. Apparently, the term "dogmatic" signifies strongly held moral convictions with which the journalist disagrees. I have never seen Amnesty International's intransigent opposition to capital punishment, even for the most heinous crimes, characterized as "dogmatic" in The New York Times.

Mr. Cowell fails to mention the important implication of Italy's low birthrate. Using the same scientific (and therefore undogmatic) methodology

with which the population control lobby regularly frightens the public with predictions of an impending apocalypse, it is easy to calculate that within 10 generations the population of Italy will be approximately equal to the present population of Padua.

KENT GORDIS, Geneva.

Vanishing Character Regarding "Epitaph for a Nazi For: A Little Piece of Justice" (Meanwhile, Aug. 31) by Thom Shanker:

Congratulations on this excellent epitaph for Robert Kemper, who had the kind of outstanding character that has become almost extinct. If there were more people of Mr. Kemper's determination and sense of justice, politicians and other officials would not get away with their indifference and thoughtlessness toward the atrocities in Bosnia.

SUSANNE CONRAD, Troisdorf, Germany.

For Whom Beryl Toiled Regarding the editorial "For Whom Road Toiled" (Aug. 30):

The editorial blithely assumes that Beryl Markham "probably did not write 'The Night,'" and suggests that Raoul Schumacher, her third husband, did.

The fact that Beryl Markham had already sent 110 pages of the manuscript of that book to her publishers from the Bahamas before she had ever met Raoul Schumacher in California is completely ignored, as is her later output of short stories and magazine pieces. The fact that Beryl Markham's known works consist of a few short stories and a fistful of rumors also goes unmentioned.

The first person to fly the Atlantic solo from east to west, Beryl Markham gracefully acknowledged Mr. Schumacher's "assistance in the preparations for this book." She lived it and she wrote it. Why not leave it at that? SYLVIA O'BRIEN, New York.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED section containing various advertisements for real estate, business opportunities, and services in Paris and other international locations.

سكوا من الأصل

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Fat in Your Diet: How Much Is Too Much?

Although Americans commonly derive more than 30 percent of their calories from fat, lower levels may prevent a number of diseases. Those who exercise infrequently should eat less fat than more active people.

Table with 4 columns: Diet, Desired Percentage of Calories From Fat, Daily Calories From Fat, Daily Grams of Fat. Rows include 1,600, 2,200, and 2,800 calories for different activity levels.

1,600 calories: Sedentary women (all ages), older women, children 4 to 6. 2,200 calories: Sedentary men (all ages), older men, active women, teen-age girls, children 7 and older. 2,800 calories: Active men, very active women, very active teen-age girls, teen-age boys.

Breast Cancer: Few Clues Panel Weighs Evidence on Diet Link

By Marian Burros New York Times Service

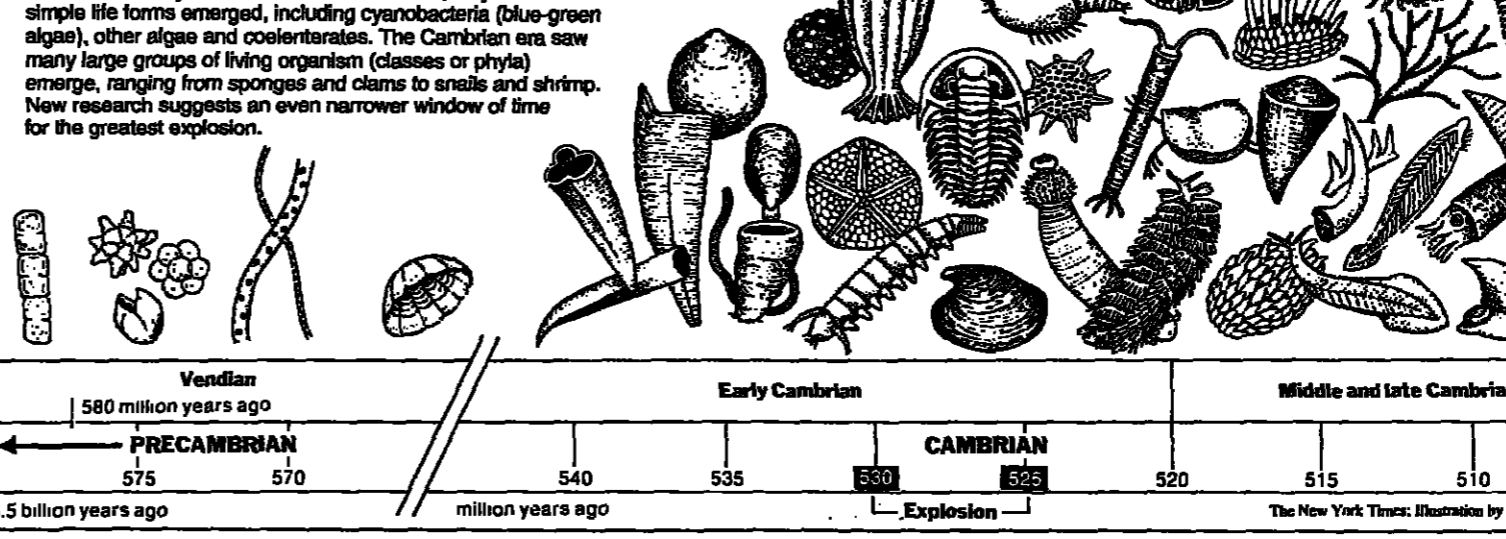
WASHINGTON — Two reports within the last year on breast cancer and diet have provided discouraging news for women who work hard to keep their fat consumption down...

Diners Beware: A Fish Toxin Spreads

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It seems terribly unfair when people are careful to select health-promoting foods like fish and then get sick from eating it. That was the fate of a Massachusetts couple...

The Cambrian Cornucopia of Life



Cambrian Era Reveals an Explosion of Life

By John Schwartz Washington Post Service

THE Cambrian period of geologic history doesn't enjoy the current superstar status of the Jurassic period...

THE PARIS AMERICAN AIDS COMMITTEE

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BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Mark Young, manager at Price Waterhouse in Berlin is reading "Postcards" by Annie E. Proulx.

Errol Trzebinski, 396 pages, \$27.50, Norton. Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

BERYL Markham, the first person to fly the Atlantic solo from England to North America, is best known today as the author of "West With the Night," a lyrically written memoir that Hemingway touted as a "bloody wonderful book."

Denys Finch Hatton: that Markham's acknowledgment of Schumacher in the volume was simply a gesture of thanks for his editing and a public avowal of love. Now a new biography of Markham by Errol Trzebinski, the author of an earlier biography of Finch Hatton, contests this view. Trzebinski makes a forceful case for her argument, at least based on the evidence presented in these pages, and she uses that argument to explain the emotional arc of Markham's later life.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AGROUP from Northern California captured the Grand National Team title at the American Contract Bridge League's Summer National Championships.

Chip Martel of Davis, Lew Stanby of Castro Valley, Hugh Ross, Jeff Ferro, Brad Moss and Ravindra Murthy, all of Oakland, led by 16 imps going into the final quarter, and held on to win by 43.

Pity Sherwood Forest In Robin Hood's Days

By Teresa L. Waite New York Times Service

LONDON — Sherwood Forest was dying around the time of Robin Hood, an analysis of growth rings in old timbers has shown. Dr. Robert Laxton, a scientist at the University of Nottingham who studies clues to past events in trees' growth rings, said poor conservation by medieval English kings was to blame, not just bandits stealing from the rich to give to the poor.

Of Mice and Gene Mimics

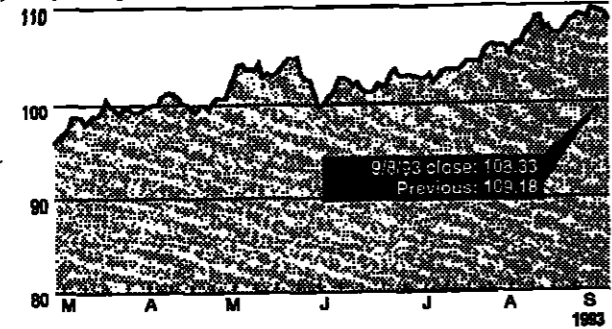
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Perhaps the most striking lesson to emerge from recent efforts to understand genes by seeing what happens to mice that lack a particular gene is how supple and resourceful the genetic program can be.

Handwritten note: شكرا من الاصل



**THE TRIB INDEX: 108.33**  
 International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific			Europe			N. America		
Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:	Approx. weighting:
25%	40%	35%	25%	40%	35%	25%	40%	35%
Close: 127.50 Prev.: 129.84	Close: 105.92 Prev.: 106.65	Close: 93.21 Prev.: 93.47						

Industrial Sectors			
Index	Vol. change	Per cent change	Per cent change
Energy	106.52	106.02	-0.57
Utilities	115.00	115.84	+0.55
Finance	119.33	120.56	+1.02
Services	116.53	117.54	+0.86
Capital Goods	103.68	104.60	+0.98
Raw Materials	105.99	106.17	-0.17
Consumer Goods	90.24	90.92	+0.75
Miscellaneous	110.98	110.85	-0.12

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Layoff Trauma Now Hits Harder, and Lasts Longer

By Michael S. Malone  
 New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It is not an easy time to be a senior manager. Terms like "trim corporation" sound trendy, but they really mean you can now get fired even if you have done a great job. "The first thing you have to learn is that nothing is forever anymore," said Sid Wilkins, president of the outplacement specialist Wilkins & Wilkins International in Palo Alto, California. "There is no such thing as job security."

Mr. Wilkins is often used by companies in Silicon Valley to help laid-off chief executives and other top managers find new work. And until recently, he had a proven technique for these executives: get them through the depression and grief over losing their jobs, then start them down the path to finding new employment.

The program updated resumes, taught job-interview skills and even found the client new clothes. It was a systematic process, and at the end was a new job for the client.

But Mr. Wilkins has noted a fundamental change lately that has forced him to rethink his business: For many of his clients, the new jobs are no longer there.

As an organizational revolution has swept one American industry after another, many firms have undergone management layoffs — and the odds have grown longer against executives finding other job openings in their fields.

That was what Tim Hillary discovered when the claims administrator Adjuto closed its offices in Walnut Creek, California, in 1991 and moved Mr. Hillary's human resources management job to the East Coast. He quickly discovered he was trapped in a buyer's market. "Recruiters either didn't have any jobs available or demanded seven very specific qualifications, and knew they could get them," he said. "It was not a pleasant time for me."

A consolation, Mr. Wilkins said, is that in Silicon Valley at least, executives no longer seem surprised at being laid off, but take it as part of a career in high technology. He said there was less post-firing depression, but he had found that he had to deal with more client frustration down the line when no new jobs appear.

In San Francisco, Sharon Gashery, president of Transitions Management, the local office of Outplacement International of Chicago, found that her clients from more traditional companies were getting a double whammy: shocked at being fired, and

convinced that there were no jobs out there. "It was a very difficult time," she said. "I had to help them through the depression and grief over losing their jobs, then start them down the path to finding new employment."

There is no such thing now as job security. The program updated resumes, taught job-interview skills and even found the client new clothes. It was a systematic process, and at the end was a new job for the client.

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## EC Clears Debt Plan For Firms In Italy

By Tom Buerkle  
 International Herald Tribune

**BRUSSELS** — The EC Commission approved Wednesday a debt-reduction agreement with Rome that will allow Italy to proceed with the liquidation of a failed state holding company and the privatization of large portions of its state-owned industry.

The accord, on which there was preliminary agreement in late July after months of talks, is designed to stop by the end of 1996 the unlimited guarantee of debts that Italian law now grants to wholly state-owned companies. It will step up pressure on the government to accelerate the restructuring of its bloated companies through asset sales and plant closures, analysts said.

The task will be "herculean," said Susan Witt, who rates Italian debt for Standard & Poor's Corp. in London. State-owned companies represent fully one-quarter of Italian industry, according to EC estimates, and their debts amount to the equivalent of around \$100 billion, Ms. Witt said.

That law has been a major irritant in relations between Rome and Brussels. The commission's demand that the guarantee be lifted has held up for most of this year the liquidation of the holding company, EFIM, and the settlement of its 9.3 trillion lire (\$5.9 billion) in debts.

The agreement calls on Italy to work down the debt of state-owned companies to "levels comparable to those in the private sector." Commission officials said they could not estimate how much the debt would have to be reduced, but Ms. Witt said most state-owned companies are far from the investment-grade standing that would be needed to privatize them.

The debt write-off would be monitored by the commission to ensure it did not violate EC rules on state aid. The commission has blocked attempts by the government to absorb the debt of its companies, most notably at the steelmaker Iva SpA, claiming that such moves represent unfair-state subsidies.

## Safety First at Car Show In Frankfurt, Small Is Less Dangerous

By Brandon Michener  
 International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — Mobility, variety and tolerance are the official buzzwords of this year's Frankfurt Auto Show, which starts Thursday, but safety is arguably the theme that will most occupy visitors' imaginations.

As demand for small cars grows, manufacturers are struggling to prove small does not automatically mean dangerous and that safe does not automatically mean expensive. So far, they have had mixed success.

In Hall 4, where Germany's leading automobile club displays five compact cars used in crash tests, Renault's new Twingo, Fiat's Cinquecento and Daihatsu's Cuore provoked overwhelmingly critical reviews, while the Opel Corsa and Nissan Micra earned praise. "The suspicion that every small car is a potential death trap is disproved," the automobile club said.

German, Japanese and U.S. automakers currently lead the trend toward safety, with anti-lock brakes and airbags standard or at least optional even on small models. Italian, French and other competitors are gaining fast, however, in an international, competition-driven accent on safety that sometimes runs counter to local demands.

"It's our goal to offer driver and passenger airbags standard in all our models," said Christian Hildebrandt, a research engineer at Volkswagen AG. The company is also investigating the technical and economic feasibility of installing side-mounted airbags. It already puts front-seat airbags and other safety features in its high-powered models, he noted.

Mounting the airbags and anti-lock brakes in large numbers drives down the cost of the equipment and renders it attractive even in markets where it is considered exotic. "We have an advantage not only because we have the airbags, but because we have them cheaply," said Mr. Hildebrandt.

European airbags are about half the size of their American counterparts, and less expensive, but they absorb roughly the same impact. Other safety features on display at the fair are reinforced door panels, steering wheels that collapse in collisions and seat belts that do not slip.

Though airbags and anti-lock brakes are rarities in southern Europe, even Fiat and Renault parade their safety credentials in a pitch to maintain market share in Germany and other countries.

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"The Punto is the safest car in its class," claimed Thomas Witten, a spokesman for Fiat, which unveiled the long-awaited successor to its popular Uno last week in Milan. Airbags and anti-lock brakes are available as options, while a patented shut-off system prevents fuel leaks from causing fires as a result of a crash.

Though hardly in demand in Italy, the safety features are necessary if Fiat is to recapture its place from Renault as No. 1 import in Germany, he said.

Renault, meanwhile, promises airbags will soon be standard on some of its big cars and optional on all others, including the Twingo, which the German auto club pronounced a product of "yesterday's safety today."

Louis Hughes, head of General Motors Europe, described the drive toward safety as a boon to consumers but a problematic challenge for the auto industry.

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## Chinese Investors Keep Faith

By Kevin Murphy  
 International Herald Tribune

**HONG KONG** — Monetary authorities in Hong Kong confirmed Wednesday what a record-setting stock market and a racing property market already knew: There have been few signs that China's austerity program is causing a feared repatriation of mainland funds.

A survey by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority of 24 institutions with extensive China business dealings failed to discover "any significant" movements in funds to indicate that Chinese investors

were bailing out of Hong Kong to counter a credit squeeze at home.

The results came the same day the Hang Seng index rose 60.42 points to hit a record high of 7,607.13. The rally was despite a clutch of worries about China's relations with both the United States and Britain, as well as concerns about the progress of China's attempt to rein in its runaway economy.

A 16-point plan announced in early July had prompted worries that a program devised to trim China's runaway growth and to dampen an inflation, which reached 23.3

percent in urban areas in July, would also squeeze Hong Kong. In a bid to reassert Beijing's control over a chaotic economy, the plan targeted land and stock-market speculation, illegal interbank lending and corruption.

Investors in Hong Kong's stock and real estate markets, enjoying a boom partially attributed to an influx of Chinese capital, which migrated to hedge against inflation and currency depreciation at home, feared that the market would have

See SQUEEZE, Page 15

## Slow U.S. Growth Sufficient for Fed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. economic growth is moderate at best, the Federal Reserve Board reported Wednesday, but the expansion is enough to keep the central bank from cutting interest rates, its vice chairman said.

In its so-called Tan Book report on economic conditions, issued every six weeks, the Fed said the economy was growing at a "slow-to-moderate" pace, with the center of the country faring better than the coasts.

Employment was found to be growing slowly and retail sales rising moderately in late July and in August. The central bank said price increases were in check. "With the exception of lumber, prices are generally stable and there is little evidence of inflationary cost pressures," the Fed said in the report.

David Mullins, the Fed's vice chairman, said the growth was sufficient to dissuade the central bank from an interest-rate reduction. He said there was little to gain and much to lose.

The United States is "on a path of moderate growth," Mr. Mullins said. "We don't have a speed boat, but it's as if we have an ocean liner — the longer it moves at that pace, the less likely it is to falter."

Weak economic data recently have fanned speculation the Fed might push down the federal funds rate, which commercial banks charge each other for overnight loans.

But Mr. Mullins said the rate was likely to remain at the 3 percent of the past year. "The benefit of going a little further on the fed funds rate," he said, "seems at best only marginal."

"It's hard to believe a little lower fed funds rate would measurably alter the pace of defense industry conversion," he added, or "assuage the fears of consumers or the concerns of small businessmen."

A reduction would run the risk of fanning inflation, he said. "We have an accommodative stance now, with some risks of holding that stance for too long and an even greater risk if we go beyond that."

But Mr. Mullins' school comments made in July by the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, a version of which were released Tuesday by the Senate Banking Committee: Inflation-adjusted short-term rates are expected to rise "over an appropriate time frame" from current levels of about zero, either from lower inflation or a rise in nominal rates.

(Reuters, AP)

## The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1994 Right Into Your Pocket.



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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8
American \$	1.28	2.76	1.02	1.78	1.73	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.30
Brexit \$	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
Frankfurt \$	1.77	2.0	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
London (ex)	1.54	2.49	1.54	2.49	1.54	2.49	1.54	2.49	1.54
Mumbai \$	12.54	22.19	12.54	22.19	12.54	22.19	12.54	22.19	12.54
Singapore \$	1.68	2.08	1.68	2.08	1.68	2.08	1.68	2.08	1.68
New York (ex)	1.52	2.14	1.52	2.14	1.52	2.14	1.52	2.14	1.52
Paris	5.65	8.07	5.65	8.07	5.65	8.07	5.65	8.07	5.65
Tokyo	162.5	242.8	162.5	242.8	162.5	242.8	162.5	242.8	162.5
Zurich	1.76	2.03	1.76	2.03	1.76	2.03	1.76	2.03	1.76
1 ECU	1.18	1.39	1.18	1.39	1.18	1.39	1.18	1.39	1.18
1 SDP	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year
Dollar	3 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
D-Mark	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Swiss Franc	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Sterling	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
French Franc	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Yen	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
ECU	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4

Key Money Rates									
	1 year	3 months	6 months	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year
United States	3 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Discount rate	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Prime rate	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Federal funds	3 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
9-month CD	3 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Comm. paper 90 days	3 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
3-month Treasury bill	3 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
1-year Treasury bill	3 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
3-year Treasury note	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
10-year Treasury note	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
30-year Treasury bond	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Merrill Lynch 30-day Treasury bill	3.49	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70

Other Dollar Values									
	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8
Argentine peso	6.90	1.77	6.90	1.77	6.90	1.77	6.90	1.77	6.90
Australian \$	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Brazilian cruzeiro	271.1	271.1	271.1	271.1	271.1	271.1	271.1	271.1	271.1
Chinese yuan	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Dutch guilder	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
French franc	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
German mark	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
Italian lira	2.00	2.							

MARKET DIARY

Weak U.S. Economy Worries Wall Street

NEW YORK — Stocks fell for the second straight day Wednesday, with secondary issues showing steep losses as concerns about the effects of a weak economy mounted.

Long-term bonds, however, extended their 10-month advance on comments from the Federal Reserve Board that it was unlikely to reduce short-term interest rates soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 18.17 points, to 3,588.93, while declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advances by a 7-to-3 ratio.

The 30-year Treasury bond rose 18/32, to 105 14/32, where its yield was 5.86 percent, down from 5.90 percent.

Dollar Gains as Traders Await Bundesbank

NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday as traders awaited the outcome of Thursday's Bundesbank council meeting.

The dollar edged up to 1.6146 DM from 1.6138 DM on Tuesday. It jumped to 105.535 yen from 104.280.

The U.S. currency gained to 5.6855 French francs from 5.6768 francs, which was flat against the Swiss franc at 1.4175.

In London, the dollar gained to 1.6183 DM from 1.6105 on Tuesday. It leaped more than one yen, to 105.55 yen from 103.95.

Japanese rate cuts would be seen by the U.S. government as concrete measures to boost domestic demand, especially for imports, and hence a credible way of curbing the massive Japanese trade surplus.

Friday's release of the Bank of Japan's quarterly economic assessment would be the watershed in this respect, analysts said.

The prevailing market view, meanwhile, appears to be that the Bundesbank will leave its discount rate unchanged at 6.75 percent, though few are convinced either way.

Market views on the Bundesbank are fairly evenly split at the moment, but I don't think a small rate cut is really going to do too much damage to mark sentiment.

Dealers said the dollar also drew support from comments by a Federal Reserve vice chairman, David Mullins, that the United States had little to gain and much to lose from a further cut in short-term interest rates.

For many months, stocks generally had moved in the same direction as the rising bond market. But since the 30-year yield fell below 6 percent on Friday, that relationship seems to have broken down.

"The deviation between stocks and bonds is exactly what should be happening at this point in time as the economy continues in a disinflationary mode," said Jack Baker, chief trader at Funnell Selz.

Increasing numbers of investors seem to be coming to the conclusion that stocks finally have discounted, in full, the economic benefits of falling interest rates.

Wal-Mart Stores was the most active New York Stock Exchange issue, easing 1/4 to 24 1/4.

Baxter International followed, dropping 3/4 to 22 3/4. Late Tuesday, the medical supply concern said it expected third-quarter results to fall.

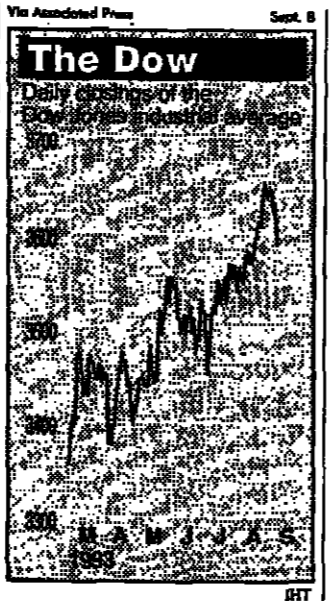


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Table: Dow Jones Averages. Columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: Standard & Poor's Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: NYSE Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: NASDAQ Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns: Class, Chg.

Table: Market Sales. Columns: NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ, etc.

Table: AMEX Most Active. Columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: NYSE Diary. Columns: Class, Prev., Adv., Unch., Decl., Total Issues.

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Table: EUROPEAN FUTURES. Columns: High, Low, Prev., Close.

Table: Food. Columns: High, Low, Prev., Close.

Table: Industrials. Columns: High, Low, Prev., Close.

Table: Metals. Columns: High, Low, Prev., Close.

Table: Financial. Columns: High, Low, Prev., Close.

Table: Dividends. Columns: Company, Stock Split, Dividend.

Table: S&P 100 Index Options. Columns: Strike, Bid, Ask, etc.

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Table: U.S. / AT THE CLOSE. Columns: High, Low, Prev., Close.

Table: Boeing Discusses Plane With Japanese. Text content.

Table: Soros Buys \$634 Million of Property. Text content.

Table: EPA to Expand Permit-Trading Plan. Text content.

Table: Futures Trader to Settle Charges. Text content.

Table: Overhaul of Tax-Free Bonds Urged. Text content.

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Table: VW Forecasts Loss for 1993. Text content.

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# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include worldwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+1/2
Apple	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1/4
Amazon	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/4
Alibaba	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Google	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Facebook	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+1/4
Twitter	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1/4
LinkedIn	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1/4
Slack	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1/4
Zoom	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1/4
Dropbox	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Evernote	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Asana	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Monday.com	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Workday	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Salesforce	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
NetScout	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bluebird	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bluebird	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+1/2
Apple	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1/4
Amazon	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/4
Alibaba	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Google	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Facebook	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+1/4
Twitter	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1/4
LinkedIn	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1/4
Slack	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1/4
Zoom	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1/4
Dropbox	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Evernote	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Asana	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Monday.com	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Workday	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Salesforce	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
NetScout	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bluebird	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bluebird	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4

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IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+1/2
Apple	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1/4
Amazon	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/4
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Twitter	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1/4
LinkedIn	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1/4
Slack	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1/4
Zoom	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1/4
Dropbox	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Evernote	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Asana	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Monday.com	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Workday	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Salesforce	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
NetScout	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bluebird	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
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Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4

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Dropbox	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Evernote	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Asana	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Monday.com	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Workday	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Salesforce	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
NetScout	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
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Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
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Dropbox	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Evernote	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Asana	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
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Salesforce	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
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Bluebird	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bluebird	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Adaptavest	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4

On November 10th, the IHT will publish an Advertising Section on

## EUROPEAN INDUSTRY REVIEW

Among the topics to be covered are:

- The slump in Europe's auto industry.
- Telecommunications — Europe's fastest growing major industry.
- Television — far from a single market.
- Luxury goods — the challenge of retaining an aristocratic edge in a democratic market.
- The affect of liberalization and deregulation on service industries.

This section coincides with the IHT conference on Privatization in Paris, November 9-10. For advertising information, please contact Juanita Caspari in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 76.

**Herald Tribune.**

# NASDAQ

**Wednesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest Offer	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest Offer
12.00	10.00	AA				12.00	10.00	11.50	12.00	10.00	AA				12.00	10.00	11.50
11.00	9.00	AB				11.00	9.00	10.50	11.00	9.00	AB				11.00	9.00	10.50
10.00	8.00	AC				10.00	8.00	9.50	10.00	8.00	AC				10.00	8.00	9.50
9.00	7.00	AD				9.00	7.00	8.50	9.00	7.00	AD				9.00	7.00	8.50
8.00	6.00	AE				8.00	6.00	7.50	8.00	6.00	AE				8.00	6.00	7.50
7.00	5.00	AF				7.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	5.00	AF				7.00	5.00	6.50
6.00	4.00	AG				6.00	4.00	5.50	6.00	4.00	AG				6.00	4.00	5.50
5.00	3.00	AH				5.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	AH				5.00	3.00	4.50
4.00	2.00	AI				4.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	AI				4.00	2.00	3.50
3.00	1.00	AJ				3.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	1.00	AJ				3.00	1.00	2.50
2.00	0.50	AK				2.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	0.50	AK				2.00	0.50	1.50
1.00	0.20	AL				1.00	0.20	0.80	1.00	0.20	AL				1.00	0.20	0.80
0.50	0.10	AM				0.50	0.10	0.40	0.50	0.10	AM				0.50	0.10	0.40
0.20	0.05	AN				0.20	0.05	0.15	0.20	0.05	AN				0.20	0.05	0.15
0.10	0.02	AO				0.10	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.02	AO				0.10	0.02	0.08
0.05	0.01	AP				0.05	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	AP				0.05	0.01	0.04
0.02	0.00	AQ				0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	AQ				0.02	0.00	0.02
0.01	0.00	AR				0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	AR				0.01	0.00	0.01
0.00	0.00	AS				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	AS				0.00	0.00	0.00

# OIL & MONEY

## SHIFTING OIL FORTUNES

A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM CO-SPONSORED BY THE OIL DAILY GROUP AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

- THE ISSUES**
- The global economic outlook in industrialized and developing nations.
  - Scenario planning in a world of volatile prices.
  - The impact of oil company strategies on oil shares.
  - How the capital crunch will alter allocation of financial resources in the upstream and downstream sectors.
  - Charting new oil trading strategies in a risk adverse environment.
  - The geopolitics of Middle East market strategies as countries compete for scarce funds.
  - The wave of state oil company privatizations and the investment opportunities they offer, with particular focus on South America, the CIS and China.
  - The impact of environmental taxation policies of consuming countries on the economics of refining, marketing and shipping.
  - The globalization of the expanding natural gas market.
- THE SPEAKERS**
- H.E. Dr. Alirio A. Parra VENEZUELA'S MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINES has been invited to give the opening keynote address. Other distinguished speakers addressing the conference will include:
  - H.E. Ahmed Abdullatif MANAGING DIRECTOR, RIYAD BANK, RIYAD\*
  - H.E. Osama Abdul Razzak Al-Hiti MINISTER OF OIL, IRAQ\*
  - Nordine Ait-Laoussine MEMBER TO THE ALGERIAN MINISTER OF ENERGY
  - H.E. Kadyr Baikendov MEMBER OF ENERGY KAZAKHSTAN\*
  - Abdullah M. Basoudan PRESIDENT, NUBAR PETROLEUM CO. LTD, JEDDAH
  - Alain Brion SENIOR EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, TOTAL, PARIS
  - R. F. Chase MANAGING DIRECTOR, BRITISH PETROLEUM CO. PLC, LONDON
  - John Ellis DIRECTOR OF MARKETING, SKAGEN PETROLEUM INC, HOUSTON
  - Herbert T. Fraassen ECONOMIC ADVISOR OF ILL THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS, OSNAB
  - H. Laurence Fuller CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT AND CEO, MARCO OIL, CHICAGO
  - Peter A. Gignoux SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, PETROLIUM DESK, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
  - John R. Grundon DIRECTOR GENERAL, THE MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION, LONDON
  - C.A.J. Herkxotter, R.A. PRESIDENT, ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO. THE HAGUE
  - G. Quincy Lumsden, Jr. SENIOR CONSULTANT, INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY, PARIS
  - Robert Mabro FELLOW, TOR, OXFORD INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY STUDIES, HOUSTON
  - Joseph G. McCoy SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, R.G. REFINING & MARKETING, INC, HOUSTON
  - Sir Alan Minto FORMER UK, COMMISSIONER TO SAUDI ARABIA
  - Ali Naimi PRESIDENT & CEO, SAUDI ARABIAN OIL COMPANY\*
  - Mario Rodriguez VICE PRESIDENT, PETROLIUM DE VENEZUELA S.A., CARACAS
  - Mehdi Varzi DIRECTOR OF ENERGY RESEARCH, KENNEDY WOODBURN SECURITIES LTD, LONDON
  - Nicholas G. Voule CONSULTANT, LONDON AND THE HAGUE
  - Wang Tao PRESIDENT, CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO. (CNP), BEIJING\*
  - Ian Ward DIRECTOR GENERAL, THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, LONDON
  - Carl Winberg MANAGING DIRECTOR, CONSTAL STATES PETROLEUM UK, LTD, LONDON.

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION**  
The fee for the conference is £650 plus 17.5% VAT. This includes both lunches, the cocktail reception on the first evening and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £65 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before October 15, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions, however, may be made at any time.

**CONFERENCE LOCATION**  
Inter-Continental Hotel, 1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1. Tel: (44 71) 409 3131. Fax: (44 71) 493 3476  
A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at a preferential rate of £140 plus 17.5% VAT. To reserve accommodation at this special rate, please contact the Inter-Continental and quote reference number 1910HER.



**REGISTRATION FORM**

To register for the conference, please complete the form and send it to: Brenda Hegarty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9PH, England. Tel: (44 71) 836 4800. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717

Enclosed is a check for £763.75 made payable to the International Herald Tribune  Please invoice

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 Position \_\_\_\_\_  
 Company \_\_\_\_\_  
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 City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

# 20/20 Foresight or 20/20 Hindsight? Your choice.

*"It is very hard to predict the future but usually the best way is to go back and take a running start"*  
Marvin Minsky - MIT

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- Nicholas Negroponte - The MIT Media Laboratory, MIT
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- Iain Vallance - BT
- Sung Kyon Park - Daewoo Television
- John Landry - Lotus
- Scott McNealy - Sun Microsystems
- Carlo de Benedetti - Olivetti
- Dennis Patrick - Time Warner Television
- Steven Dorfman - Hughes Space & Telecommunications Systems
- Bradley Holmes - Former US State Department
- Dr James Martin - James Martin Institute
- Prof Ken Sakamura - Tokyo University
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السبتمبر 9 1993

# Cadbury Seen Turning the Tables

## Often a Takeover Candidate, Now a Potential Buyer

By Richard W. Stevenson  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — In recent years, Cadbury Schweppes PLC has often been rumored to be a takeover target. Now, the British soft-drink and candy company has turned the tables. Last month, it raised its stake in Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Cos. of Dallas to 25.9 percent from 5.7 percent and said it would not rule out an eventual bid for the entire company. That prompted Dr Pepper to raise takeover defenses.

In the last week, speculation has mounted that Cadbury is also stalking another of the few remaining independent soft drink companies in the United States, A & W Brands Inc.

Analysts said that over the long term, Cadbury could benefit considerably with either Dr Pepper or A & W. But they said that financing a deal for Dr Pepper — which would likely cost a minimum of \$1 billion for the shares that Cadbury does not already own — would be a stretch for Cadbury, given an already burdensome debt load.

A & W would be more manageable, at a rumored price of around \$300 million, but the implications for Cadbury's balance sheet of even that deal might give investors pause.

Cadbury's stock, which closed as high as 501 pence on Aug. 19, ended Thursday at 470 pence, up a penny on the day.

The speculation about a deal in the United States has to some extent overshadowed a general improvement in Cadbury's existing businesses, largely from increasing market share and lower costs in its British soft-drink business. The company is to report its earnings for the first six months of the year on Thursday, and analysts have predicted a sharp gain over the period a year earlier.

John Elston of James Capel & Co. in London said he was looking for pretax earnings of £165 million (\$254.2 million), compared with £126 million a year earlier. The earnings are expected to include one-time gains of £11 million. "It's a pretty good performance across the group," Mr. Elston said.

Cadbury is the world's third-largest soft-drink company, trailing Coca-Cola Co. and PepsiCo Inc. But it is far behind its big rivals, and the only major market that it dominates is Britain, where its strength derives largely from a bottling venture with Coke.

In turning its attention to expansion in the United States, Cadbury, which holds 3.4 percent of the soft-drink market there, will not put fear in the hearts of Coke and Pepsi. But

it is seeking increased clout by adding established brands to its line-up, which includes Canada Dry, Schweppes, Sunkist and Crush.

Combining forces with Dr Pepper/Seven-Up, which has 10.6 percent of the market in the United States, or A & W, which has about 2 percent, would provide Cadbury with economies of scale and improved marketing and distribution opportunities, as well as a chance for greater profits in a market that accounts for a third of worldwide soft-drink consumption.

Cadbury has not made any public comment about its rumored interest in A & W. Cadbury has said it has no immediate plans to make a bid for the rest of Dr Pepper and has said it would like to discuss with the Dallas company ways in which they could cooperate more closely. Dr Pepper already produces soft-drink concentrates for the Cadbury brands in the United States and distributes some of them to restaurants.

Many analysts think Cadbury would be content to turn over its brands in the United States to Dr Pepper in exchange for an increased stake in the company. But what deal gets done, and how fast, depends to a large extent on how Cadbury deals with Dr Pepper's management, which seems distinctly nervous about Cadbury's intentions.

### INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Thursday Close	Change
Amsterdam	CBS/Trend	122.50	125.40	+2.90
Brussels	Stock Index	6,711.07	6,774.24	+63.17
Frankfurt	DAX	1,805.28	1,805.08	-0.20
Frankfurt	FAZ	722.38	735.27	+12.89
Helsinki	HEX	1,388.08	1,374.65	-13.43
London	Financial Times 30	2,572.70	2,378.80	-193.90
London	FTSE 100	2,828.70	2,828.60	-0.10
Nairobi	General Index	254.28	285.11	+30.83
Riyadh	MIB	1,307.00	1,241.00	-66.00
Paris	CAC 40	2,128.44	2,137.29	+8.85
Stockholm	Arsena/Stockholm	1,815.45	1,828.75	+13.30
Vienna	Stock Index	2,277.77	2,281.00	+3.23
Zurich	SBS	825.00	827.00	+2.00

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

# Unilever to Buy Ice-Cream Unit From Kraft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Unilever Group said Wednesday it was buying Kraft General Foods Inc.'s ice-cream unit, one of the largest ice-cream producers in the United States with annual sales of about \$500 million.

The value of the acquisition of the unit, a division of Philip Morris Cos., was not disclosed.

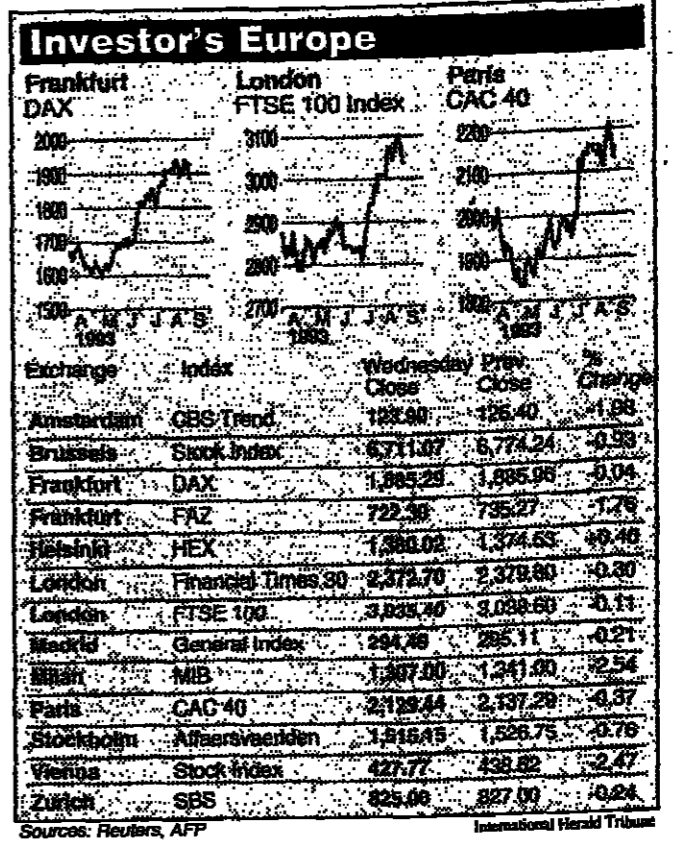
The British-Dutch food and personal-products manufacturer said it would also acquire a license to continue to use the Light 'N' Lively and Knudsen brand name ice creams. Kraft General Foods will keep a license to use the Breyers and Softest brand names on their non-ice-cream products.

The acquisition will allow Unilever "to extend its presence in the U.S. ice-cream market to the dessert sector, in which it has not been previously represented," Unilever said.

In Amsterdam, Unilever shares closed one guilder (55.5 cents) lower at 197.

Unilever, which is based in London and Rotterdam, already sells ice creams under the brand names Good Humor, Popsicle and Klondike brands.

The businesses being bought operate manufacturing sites in California, Indiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and



### Very briefly:

- International Business Machines Corp. named Hans-Olaf Henkel as president of its European operations; early in 1994, he is to succeed Renato Riviero as chairman of IBM World Trade Corp.
  - Mirror Group Newspapers is expected to announce that administrators of Robert Maxwell's estate will sell their 54.8 percent stake in the company to settle complaints among several Maxwell entities.
  - Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s first-half pretax profit rose 92.9 percent, to £291.6 million (\$449.3 million), reflecting the sale of catering and other operations, which helped raise exceptional income to £210.7 million from £66 million; sales were up 9.8 percent, to £2.7 billion.
  - Prudential Corp. said its first-half profit fell 2.8 percent, to £242 million, reflecting reduced securities gains from a high 1992 level.
  - British Sky Broadcasting said its profit in the year to June 30 was £62.2 million, following a loss of £20.43 million a year earlier; revenue was up 63.1 percent, to £380 million.
  - CarnaudMetalbox SA predicted its profit would fall about 7 percent from the 976 million French francs (\$171.3 million) earned in 1992.
  - European Community unemployment slipped to a 10.6 percent rate in July from a revised 10.7 percent in June, largely reflecting one-time gains in Spain.
- AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

# France to Sell 3% of Total

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French state will soon sell nearly 3 percent of Total SA, the oil company, to raise almost 2 billion francs (\$350 million), Serge Tchuruk, president of the company, said Wednesday.

The sale to the market would be in line with a commitment by the state to hold its stake at 5 percent. Mr. Tchuruk said that the stake had risen to 8 percent as a result of the conversion of subordinated convertible stock into ordinary shares.

"The disposal can be made when market conditions are suitable," said Mr. Tchuruk.

He also announced that Total had posted a net profit of 1.81 billion francs in the first half of 1993, down 5 percent from a year earlier. Operating profit totaled 3.49 billion francs, up 3 percent, while cash flow rose 11 percent, to 5.51 billion francs. (AFP, Reuters)

# EC Talks to Focus on Airline Industry

BRUSSELS — Officials of the European Community's recession-battered air-transport industry converge on Brussels from Thursday for hearings aimed at finding a badly needed tonic for their sector.

The public sessions — beginning Thursday and continuing on Thursday next week — are intended to help a group of "wise men" set up by the EC Commission to analyze and propose possible cures for an industry that had losses of \$700 million last year.

But already, there are doubts about whether EC governments will find palatable the medicine likely to be prescribed for the industry.

The organizers have been at pains to invite representatives from right across the air-transport sector, covering the airlines, airports, aircraft manufacturers, air traffic controllers, unions and consumers.

"It's a way to really get to the bottom of the situation," said Andre Clodong, one of the hearing organizers. "It's a global overview of the imbalances in the industry."

The group's first report is expected before the end of the year. Officials have predicted that it will prescribe concentration to allow the EC's cash-strapped carriers to face up to the giant airlines from the United States and Japan.

But many EC governments, which cherish their state-owned carriers, are unlikely to buy the idea, analysts say.

**In Paris, Reservations**  
Talks between American Air-

lines and European carriers on rules about the use of computer-reservations systems within the European Community remained inconclusive. Bloomberg Business News quoted participants as saying Wednesday in Paris. Negotiations were to continue Thursday.

European airlines argue that American has an unfair competitive advantage because it owns the Sabre computer-reservations system and so has access to detailed data about competitors' flights, fares and passengers.

# SQUEEZE: No Flight From H.K.

Continued from Page 11

far less buoyancy if a great deal of Chinese money were to leave.

"There is no evidence of a big sell-off at all," said Andrew Frenis, the chief regional economist for Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd., who said he believed that the actual amount of Chinese money in the local property market was "quite small."

"The results of the survey need to be treated with caution," said David Carse, acting chief executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, noting that economic measures taken by Beijing "would take some time to show their full effects."

"But the results do not indicate that the tightening measures announced in China at the beginning of July have so far resulted in any marked outflow of funds from Hong Kong," he said.

In the end, it usually comes down to the inventiveness of the unemployed executive. Mr. Hillary helped found a support group for unemployed human-resources executives called HRX. They swapped notes on interviews and shared resume tricks. HRX now has two branches and 60 members.

Mr. Hillary is now the manager of corporate human resources for the health-maintenance organization Take Care Inc. in Concord, California, but he has remained in the group. After all, he said, "you never know when you'll be looking again."

# TRAUMA: Specialists Offer Programs to Cope with the Pain of Lay-Offs

Continued from Page 11

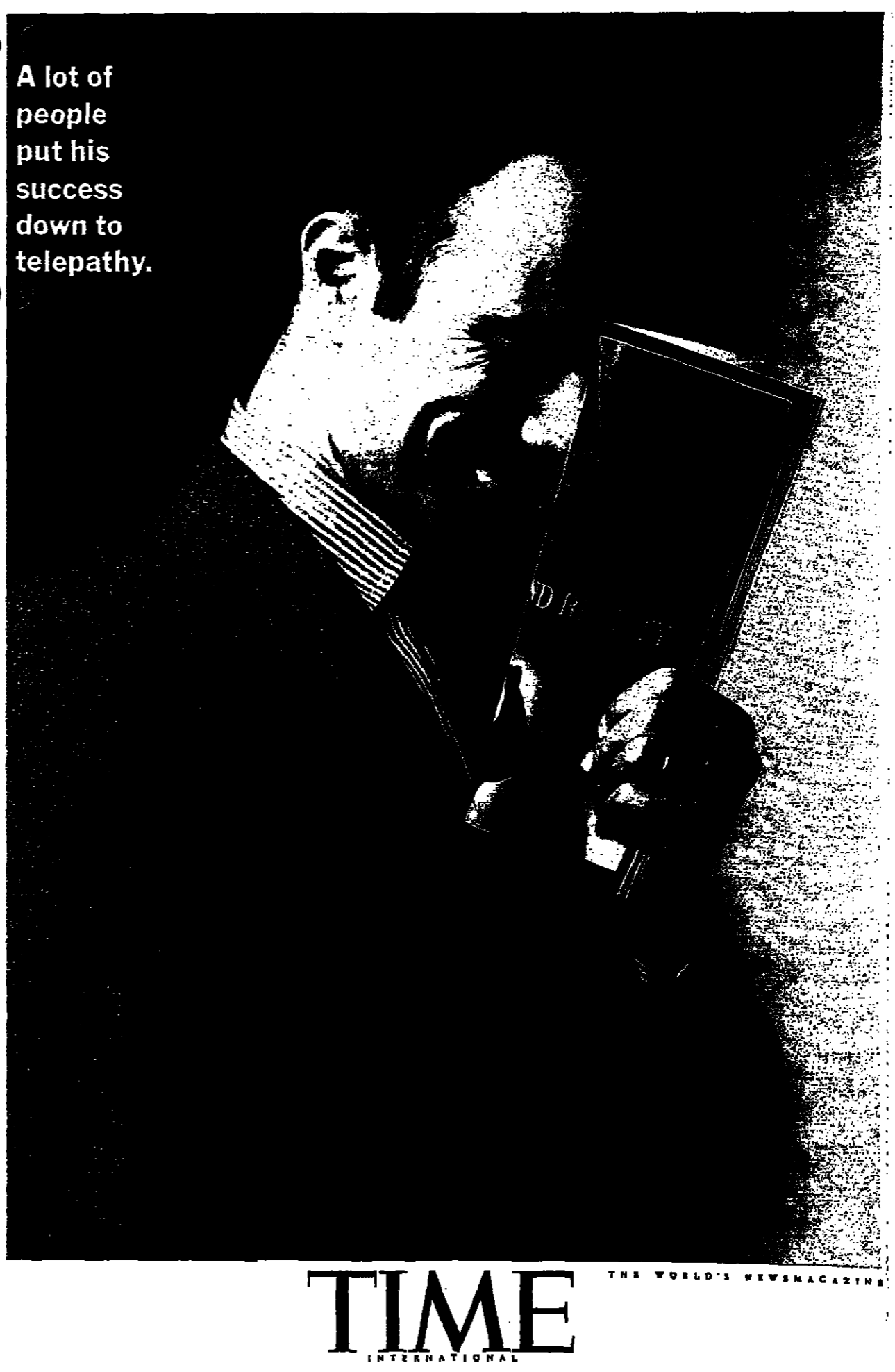
depressed at being unable to find new employment. Like Mr. Wilkins, she rethought her work.

What both specialists discovered offers a path for executives nationwide:

- Realize that nothing is forever. Said Ms. Gadberry: "Get security out of your head. Think about it: is there really one company you can guarantee will always be profitable, that will never reorganize?" Added Mr. Wilkins: "You are totally responsible for your family's security. You can't delegate that. And until you recognize that fact, you can't be helped."
- Get involved. Start looking for your next job while you are still employed. Ms. Gadberry recommended becoming active in professional groups in your field and building networks you can contact for work if you need it. Mr. Wilkins recommended joining the United Way or the YMCA. "Rub elbows

with people in other professions. See how other folks make money."

- Know yourself. "Take a specific look at what you do best," Ms. Gadberry said. "The problem with most general managers is that they have lost their skills. You need a backup talent with which you can make money, even if it's by the hour."
- Dream. "Figure out what you'd like to do if you weren't doing this," Mr. Wilkins said. "Maybe you want to teach, or start your own business. Visit the career-development center at your local community college or your alma mater and spend a hundred bucks on aptitude and interest tests. It might give you some alternative career ideas."
- Mr. Wilkins had one client, the former vice president of a bank that had been acquired by another, who decided that he really wanted to own a shop in a small town. He now owns a hardware store in a village in Northern California.
- Talk to your family. Often your spouse knows more about your needs than you do. Recalls Ms. Gadberry: "I worked with a guy with high blood pressure from busting his head against the corporate wall. I called his wife in who told me, 'I don't want him doing this anymore.' The man was shocked. Turned out he was doing all of this for her."
- Cut the best deal. When you are fired, hold out for the best severance package. For compensation, the rule of thumb is still a month's severance pay for every \$10,000 in salary. Ask for open-ended outplacement support until you find a new job. And ask for your benefits to continue for the duration of the severance.
- Do not panic, but work fast. Contact your outplacement person the instant you are fired. Start the ball rolling and then relax. You will probably have months of severance pay, and if you pace yourself you



A lot of people put his success down to telepathy.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide price on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press (Continued)

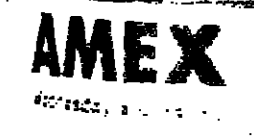
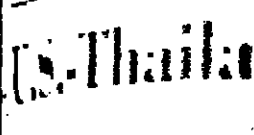
Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including columns for High, Low, and Volume. Includes various international and domestic stock listings.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Sept. 8, 1993

Quotations supplied by fund firms. Not all fund values are shown. Fund values are based on last prices. The marginal values indicate frequency of quotations: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (S) - semi-annually; (Y) - yearly; (N) - not available.

Main table of international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for EUROPEAN FUNDS LIMITED, ASIAN FUNDS, and various international equity and bond funds.



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# Tokyo Backs Bank Loans Overseas

## New Program Aims to Blunt Criticism of Surpluses

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Worried by anger over Japan's huge trade surpluses and eager to use its capital to earn some good will overseas, the government has decided to offer a new kind of loan guarantee to persuade reluctant Japanese financial institutions to make large new loans and investments overseas.

Officials said that the government-owned Export-Import Bank of Japan planned to guarantee a 12-year loan of 8 billion yen (\$77 million) by Japanese life-insurance companies to Greece's state-owned railway.

The guarantee means that should the railway be unable to repay the loan or meet interest payments, the Export-Import Bank will. The guarantee thus lowers the interest rate the lenders charge and encourages them to make the loan for a longer term than they would otherwise permit.

and the United States have been increasingly strained by the country's soaring trade surpluses. From \$63.5 billion in 1990, the surplus hit \$132.3 billion last year and it is expected to come to more than \$150 billion this year. About one-third of that is with the United States and another third with European Community countries such as Greece.

The loan guarantee is aimed directly at easing some of those tensions. "This loan to a member of the EC will help improve Japan-EC economic relations, which are clouded by the trade imbalance," the bank said.

This is also in line with the theory held by some economists here that Japan's surpluses give the country the wherewithal to supply funds to needy areas of

the world, which they say is net plus for the world economy. "I don't think Japan's trade surplus is hurting other countries," said Ryutaro Komiya, a respected economist and head of a research institute at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "It enables us to export capital."

Many other economists argue, however, that a sustained reduction in Japan's surpluses would do more to help bring some balance to the world economy and improve two-way flows of goods and capital in the global trading system.

In 1987, Japan announced with much fanfare a five-year, \$65 billion program to recycle its surpluses through aid grants, loans and investments. The Export-Import Bank played a major role, providing more than \$20 billion in loans to developing countries that were not tied to the purchase of Japanese goods or services.

But foreign governments and economists have argued that Japan did not need its huge surpluses to provide this financing. Perhaps more important, the government's efforts have been undermined by the fact that Japanese banks and corporations have cut back sharply on their overseas investments.

Thus, a government plan to make another high-profile announcement of a second five-year recycling program in July was quietly scrapped. Fearing a backlash abroad, the government made little effort to win publicity for its announcement that it plans to provide \$120 billion over the next five years, and it dropped the term recycling from the title, which is now "funds for development."

Whether the new loan-guarantee program can encourage Japanese institutions to invest more abroad is an open question. A recession at home and the collapse of the stock market here has forced the private sector, which holds most of the surpluses, to pull back from the international arena.

# NTT Plans to Slash Phone Rates in Bid To Boost Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the telecommunications giant, said Wednesday it had applied to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications for a cut in rates for domestic long-distance calls to bring them to the same level as its competitors.

NTT also said the rates cut would lower the parent company's profit for the year ending March 31, 1994, to 50 billion yen (\$479 million), from a previous forecast of 156 billion yen. Last year, the company posted a profit of 105.9 billion yen.

Masashi Kojima, president of the company, said it hoped to cut rates for calls over 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) by 21.4 percent on Oct. 19. The action would mean that the daytime rate for a three-minute call over a distance of more than 160 kilometers would be cut to 180 yen (\$1.72), from 200 yen.

Mr. Kojima said, however, that he was not sure when the company would get clearance from the ministry to take the step.

The company also revised its forecast for revenue, saying it would total about 5.7 trillion yen for the year ending next March, or 100 billion yen below an earlier forecast.

Mr. Kojima said that the company had to lower rates to stop a slide in market share and profit. "If we don't seize this chance to cut our prices, we will suffer serious damage in the future," he said at a news conference.

Three new companies entered the long-distance call market in 1986 and took away a significant part of the market from NTT, which had dominated both the market in long-distance and local calls before that. Its share of the Tokyo-Osaka route, for example, fell to 50 percent from 100 percent after the newcomers entered the market.

While hoping for the cut in long-distance rates, NTT said it also hoped to raise its rates for other services, including public phones and intra-city calls, to keep its profit from falling.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

# U.S. and Japan Begin Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese and U.S. negotiators meet in Washington Thursday to begin tough talks on how to achieve and measure progress in reducing their huge trade imbalances.

U.S. officials have threatened to impose benchmarks of their own if the two countries fail to agree on mutual numerical targets. The talks come as Japan's economy appears headed back into recession. Japanese exporters have been battered by the high yen, which makes their products expensive overseas, while consumer spending has stalled. Meanwhile, frustration is growing in Washington over Japan's annual \$50 billion surplus in trade with the United States.

# Japan Widens Bidding On Government Projects

The Associated Press

TOKYO — After sharp criticism over a series of bid-rigging and bribery scandals, Japan said Wednesday it would widen the field of construction companies it allowed to bid on public-works projects.

The move, however, falls short of U.S. demands that Japan abolish the system of designating in advance who can bid on construction projects, which has been blamed for encouraging collusive practices like fixing bids.

# Siemens Contests TGV Job

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A German consortium said Wednesday it could not accept Seoul's choice of French trains for South Korea's first high-speed railroad project.

"We cannot agree with the decision to give top priority to GEC Alsthom of France as final negotiator," said Siemens AG, the group leader. The company said it would ask South Korea to disclose details of its evaluation process and rethink

the bidding. South Korean officials refused to comment. A final contractor has yet to be decided upon, but France now has top priority to bring its high-speed TGV trains to South Korea following Seoul's selection of GEC Alsthom, a British-French concern.

(AP, AFP)

### Investor's Asia

Market	Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,518.20	19,480.00	19,518.20	19,518.20	+0.80
Hong Kong	HK 100	1,140.00	1,130.00	1,140.00	1,140.00	+0.50
Singapore	Straits Times	2,200.00	2,190.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	+0.50
London	FTSE 100	2,800.00	2,790.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	+0.50
Frankfurt	DAX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Paris	CAC 40	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Amsterdam	AEX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Stockholm	OMX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Copenhagen	OMX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Helsinki	HEX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Oslo	OSEX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Warsaw	WSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Prague	PSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Budapest	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Sofia	SSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Belgrade	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Saigon	VSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Hanoi	HSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Manila	PSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Bangkok	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Colombo	CSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Delhi	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Mumbai	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Calcutta	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Chennai	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Hyderabad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Bombay	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Madras	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Coimbatore	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Trichy	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Chennai	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Madurai	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Tirunelveli	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Thiruvananthapuram	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kannur	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Malappuram	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Wayanad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kozhikode	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Thrissur	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kollam	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kanniyakumari	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Idukki	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Palakkad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Malappuram	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Wayanad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kozhikode	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Thrissur	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kollam	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kanniyakumari	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Idukki	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Palakkad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Malappuram	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Wayanad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kozhikode	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Thrissur	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kollam	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kanniyakumari	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Idukki	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Palakkad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Malappuram	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Wayanad	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Kozhikode	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
Thrissur	BSE	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	+0.50
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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Jays Drop 4th in Row but Yanks, Orioles Also Lose

The Toronto Blue Jays held their lead in the American League East even though they couldn't hold a lead in a game.

The Blue Jays, ahead by 6-1 entering the seventh inning, lost at home to the Oakland Athletics, 11-7, in 11 innings Monday night for their fourth straight defeat. But the second-place New York Yankees

Rangers 5, Yankees 4: Gary Redus's RBI single in the eighth beat New York in Arlington, Texas. The victory, coupled with Boston's defeat of Chicago, moved Texas within five games of the first-place White Sox in the AL West.

Doug Strange led off the eighth with a double off Paul Assenmacher. Pinch-hitter Doug Dasencho bunted in front of the plate, and the ball rolled off the glove of Assenmacher. Don Mattingly's throw to first was too late to get Dasencho, and Strange moved to third before Redus singled.

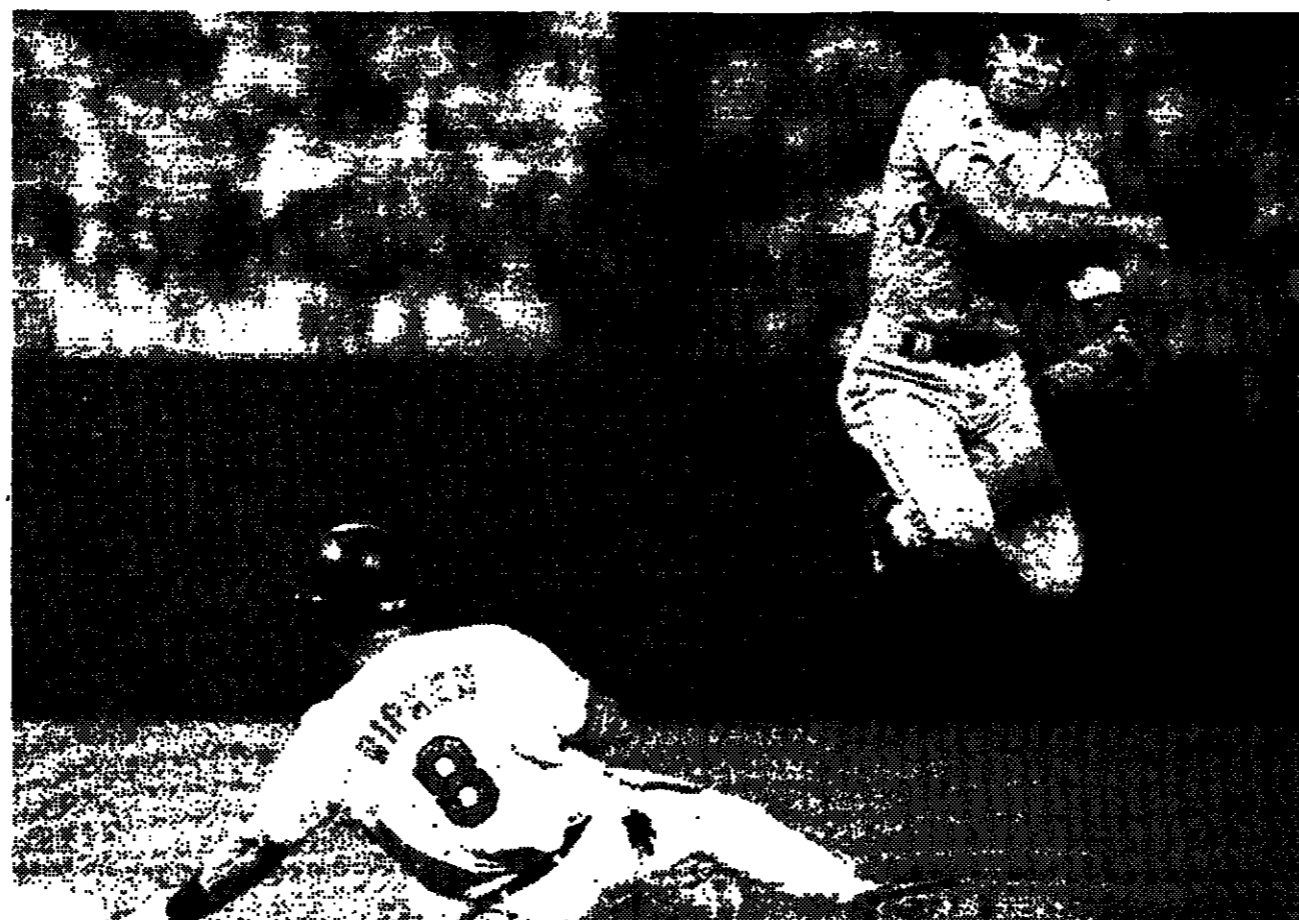
Martinez 3, Orioles 2: Mike Blowers' seventh-inning homer for Seattle ended Arthur Rhodes's no-hit bid, then David Valle's 12th homer off Rhodes in the eighth ended host Baltimore's eight-game winning streak.

The Orioles scored twice in the ninth, on back-to-back doubles by Mike Devereaux and Harold Baines. But with a runner at third, Cal Ripken struck out on a 3-2 pitch to end the game.

Red Sox 4, White Sox 3: Mo Vaughn and Bob Melvin hit two-run homers as Boston won in Chicago for the second straight game.

Tigers 10, Angels 6: Chad Kreuter homered from both sides of the plate and drove in three runs as Detroit, at home, rallied to beat California.

Twins 6, Indians 0: Kevin Tapani pitched a four-hitter and Pat Batters hit a three-run double as Minnesota won in Cleveland.



Cal Ripken, sliding, couldn't stop Omar Vizquel from getting a double play; batting, Ripken struck out with a man on third to end the game.

### AL ROUNDUP

also lost their lead and their game to the Texas Rangers, allowing Toronto to keep its half-game edge in the division while the Baltimore Orioles lost to a slugging two.

"Blowing a 6-1 lead is uncalculated," said a Toronto pitcher, Al Leiter, who helped do just that.

Oakland's starter, Ron Darling, gave up five runs in the first on a run-scoring single by Paul Molitor, bases-loaded walks to Tony Fernandez and Pat Borders and a two-run single by Turner Ward.

But Darling settled down and the Toronto starter, Dave Stewart, let the A's chip away.

Dave Henderson started the comeback with his 15th home run, a leadoff shot in the fourth.

Roberto Alomar restored the five-run lead with his 15th homer in the bottom of the inning, but Oakland, with only one victory in their previous 16 games, didn't quit.

After trimming Toronto's lead to 6-3 in the seventh on Mike Al-drete's run-scoring single and Mike Bordick's sacrifice fly, Ruben Sierra chased Stewart with his 19th home run of the season, a two-run shot in the eighth. Troy Neel followed with his 17th homer, off Leiter, to tie it at 6.

With one out in the 11th, Brent Gates walked against Tony Castillo; Marcos Arnes then struck out with Gates moving up on a hit-and-run.

A good throw would have nailed Gates at second for the inning-ending double play, but Borders's throw sailed into center and Gates took third.

Bordick walked and pinch-hitter Jerry Browne broke the tie with a run-scoring double off Mark Eichhorn. Scott Brosius followed with a two-run double, and after a walk to Scott Hemmer and a single by Scott Lydy, Sierra grounded a two-run single to left to make it 11-6.

## Braves Beat L. A., 1-0, and Gain on Giants

The Atlanta Braves have again inched closer to the San Francisco Giants in the National League West.

The Braves' 1-0 victory in Los Angeles, coupled with the Giants' 4-3 loss to visiting Pittsburgh, put Atlanta just 2 1/2 games out of first place. San Francisco's lead hasn't been slimmer since it was two games on May 17.

Sive Avery was a major factor in the Braves' victory, with his arm and bat. He pitched eight innings of six-hit ball, doubled in the eighth inning and scored the only run on Jeff Blauser's single off Pedro Asta-

cio as Atlanta won for the 22d time in 27 games.

"I don't know if it's the sign of a championship club, but it's the sign of great pitching," outfielder

David Justice said. "Avery was great. Runs were hard to come by, and he just kept doing it."

When Atlanta's manager, Bobby Cox, wasn't admiring Avery, he was watching the scoreboard.

"It wouldn't be fun if we weren't," Cox said. "That's the drama of a pennant race."

What he saw was Pittsburgh taking the lead for good on Don Slaught's two-run homer in the eighth inning.

After the Giants came back from a 2-0 deficit to lead, 3-2, in the sixth on homers by Matt Williams and Royce Clayton, reliever Mike Jackson issued a two-out walk to pinch-hitter Dave Clark and that was followed by Slaught's 10th home run of the season.

"You can't take it back, but that one hurts," said the Giants' manager, Dusty Baker.

Expos 4, Rockies 3: Pinch-hitter Charlie Montoyo's single in his

fifth straight victory. Randy Myers got his 41st save despite giving up Mariano Duncan's bases-empty homer in the ninth.

Astros 4, Mets 3: Jeff Kent's bad throw on a potential double play in the 10th allowed the winning run to score in Houston. His homer had given New York a 3-2 lead.

The Mets' Bobby Bonilla partly separated his left shoulder when he slipped rounding second base in the third inning.

Padres 6, Marlins 4: Brad Ausmus doubled in the go-ahead run in the sixth inning as host San Diego ended a five-game losing streak.

With one out in the 11th, Brent Gates walked against Tony Castillo; Marcos Arnes then struck out with Gates moving up on a hit-and-run.

A good throw would have nailed Gates at second for the inning-ending double play, but Borders's throw sailed into center and Gates took third.

Bordick walked and pinch-hitter Jerry Browne broke the tie with a run-scoring double off Mark Eichhorn. Scott Brosius followed with a two-run double, and after a walk to Scott Hemmer and a single by Scott Lydy, Sierra grounded a two-run single to left to make it 11-6.

### Woman Is on List For Commissioner

BOSTON — On the first anniversary of Fay Vincent's forced resignation as baseball commissioner, the committee searching for his successor said — without giving names — that six to eight replacements remained under consideration.

Bill Bartholomew of the Atlanta Braves, who is chairman of the search committee said Tuesday he believed a successor will be chosen by the end of the year. He added that some of the candidates are unaware they are among the finalists, and at least one is a woman.

In the other major topic of the quarterly meetings, the head of the schedule-format committee said the owners will postpone their attempt to expand the playoffs from four teams to eight until 1995 unless they agree by the end of the season on realigning each league into three divisions.

### NL ROUNDUP

Atlanta 1, Los Angeles 0: Sive Avery pitched eight innings of six-hit ball, doubled in the eighth inning and scored the only run on Jeff Blauser's single off Pedro Asta-

### SCOREBOARD

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	67	52	.563	—
Houston	73	45	.618	—
Los Angeles	70	47	.597	1 1/2
Cincinnati	68	52	.567	2
San Diego	54	68	.442	13 1/2
Colorado	53	64	.450	14 1/2

### BASEBALL

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	78	61	.561	—
New York	78	62	.557	1/2
Baltimore	74	63	.540	2
Boston	71	64	.518	4
Detroit	72	67	.518	4
Cleveland	68	73	.479	12 1/2
Milwaukee	68	80	.459	19 1/2

### TRANSACTIONS

**BASEBALL**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

CALIFORNIA—Released Kirby Gruber, third baseman. Recalled John Farrell and Scott Lewis, pitchers, and Jim Edwards, outfielder, from Vancouver. PCL bought contract of Brian Anderson, pitcher, from Vancouver.

DETROIT—Sent John DeSivo, pitcher, to L.A. Dodgers to complete trade for Eric Davis, outfielder.

MILWAUKEE—Recalled Mark Klefer, pitcher, and Troy O'Leary, outfielder, from New Orleans.

OAKLAND—Recalled Kurt Abbott, infielder, and Miguel Jimenez, pitcher, from Toronto.

PCF

TEXAS—Activated Butch Davis, outfielder, from 15-day disabled list.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

CINCINNATI—Recalled Gary Varsha, outfielder; Don Wilson, catcher; and Mike Anderson, pitcher, from Cincinnati. AA

FLORIDA—Sought contract of Terry McGriff, catcher, from Edmonton. PCL

L.A. DODGERS—Examined option on contract of Brian Butler, outfielder, for 1994 season.

MONTREAL—Recalled Charlie Montoyo, infielder, from Ottawa. IL

ST. LOUIS—Activated Rhoad Carter, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Recalled Trinne Crumer, infielder; Lonnie McMillin, outfielder; and Steve Dixon, pitcher, from Louisville. AA

### Japanese Leagues

League	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	57	44	.564	—
Chunichi	55	43	.561	1/2
Yomiuri	51	52	.495	7
Hanshin	47	58	.445	13
Hiroshima	42	67	.387	20
Yokoyama	42	68	.383	21

### Tuesday's Line Scores

Team	Score
Atlanta	1-0
Los Angeles	0-1
San Francisco	4-3
Pittsburgh	3-2
San Diego	6-4
St. Louis	4-3
Philadelphia	3-2
San Francisco	4-3
San Francisco	4-3

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Score
Toronto	11-7
New York	4-3
Baltimore	5-4
Detroit	10-6
Cleveland	3-2
Milwaukee	6-3
Chicago	3-2
Minnesota	6-3
Los Angeles	0-1
San Diego	4-3
St. Louis	4-3
Philadelphia	3-2
San Francisco	4-3

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Score
Atlanta	1-0
Los Angeles	0-1
San Francisco	4-3
Pittsburgh	3-2
San Diego	6-4
St. Louis	4-3
Philadelphia	3-2
San Francisco	4-3
San Francisco	4-3

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### BLONDIE



### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### JUMBLE

Words to solve:

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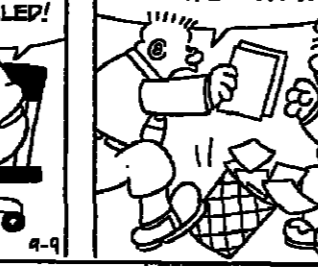
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# SPORTS SOCCER

## For Becker, A Hole Too Deep Leads Out of Open

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Another day of rain appeared to be wiping out yesterday's matches at the U.S. Open, but nowhere did the clouds hang as heavy as over Boris Becker.

His habit of falling into a two-set hole and then climbing out backfired when 60th-ranked Magnus Larsson closed the trap door in the fourth set of their fourth-round match.

The 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5 victory by the unheralded 23-year-old Swede claimed still another men's contender Tuesday night as, on the day, the Open also lost its top-seeded player, Jim Courier, and the fourth round was completed with 11 of the 16 men's seeds gone.

Larsson, in the quarterfinals, will play the unseeded Australian Wally Masur, who rallied from 0-5 in the fifth set to beat his countryman, Jaime Morgan, on the same evening the fourth-seeded Becker was packing up.

Becker appeared to be gaining steam, winning the third set and breaking Larsson in the first game of the fourth set. But Becker squandered a break point in the third game, then gave the break back in the fourth game at 15.

Both players held until 5-6, when Becker tried to serve his way into a tie breaker. At 30-all, Becker, his feet unsteady from Larsson's deep return, hit a forehand long. Facing match point, Becker missed with his first serve, then made the decision to not follow his second serve to the net.

Either way, he was in big trouble. Larsson crushed his backhand return, near the baseline. Becker short-hopped it, but couldn't control the return, which went wide right. And Becker stood frozen by the baseline, in disbelief that he had been eliminated when the draw was set up for him to make the semis.

"I don't know what happened," said Becker, who was out-aced by Larsson, 15-10. "In the first two sets, I didn't play any tennis. It was like a train hit me or something. I guess to come back again from two sets to love was a little bit too much."



Boris Becker during the loss to Magnus Larsson: "It was like a train hit me or something."

Asked how he felt to be out of the tournament when he seemed primed for a run as the highest seeded player left in the top half of the draw, Becker sighed. "I had a chance to go all the way, and I blew it," he said.

Becker's loss was the eighth-seeded Andrei Medvedev's gain. The 18-year-old Russian from Kiev in Ukraine ousted No. 10 Richard Krajicek of the Netherlands on the Grandstand Court, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 7-6 (7-4). Medvedev, playing in his first Open, will meet Cedric Pioline, Courier's conqueror, in the quarterfinals Thursday and cannot face another seeded player until the final.

The women's top-seed, Steffi Graf, veered from indomitable to incapable and back again, fought off an intermittent challenge, then beat the fifth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini between showers to reach the semifinals with a 6-2, 5-7, 6-1 victory.

Facing the most breakable serve in her profession's upper echelon, Graf did the obvious, at least for a while: She dutifully

dissected Sabatini's unimposing weapon and took a 6-2, 5-3 lead.

"I did play a good first set. I played aggressive, but I didn't think at any point in the second set I played the way I wanted to," said Graf.

Becker, for the first two sets, looked as if he had slept the entire day and had been wheeled out to the Stadium Court in his bed. Sluggish and slow-footed, he allowed Larsson to become the aggressor, always a sign that trouble awaits him.

The first set took 26 minutes, with Becker being broken in the sixth and eighth games and going downhill from there. By the time he was broken in the sixth game of the second set, with Larsson whistling a forehand passing shot after a second serve, Becker was stumbling around on the hard court as if it were hot sand on a Monte Carlo beach.

"He seemed flat, without rhythm, the first two sets," Larsson said. "But I knew he'd come back from two sets before. I

wasn't taking anything for granted."

Becker appeared to be going down without a struggle when he was broken at 30 in the third game of the third set. On break point, Becker pushed a backhand volley into the corner, which Larsson spanked cross court. Becker waved his racket, like a kid waving a wand with no magic in it.

Then, without any warning, the old Becker magic was back. He broke Larsson at 15 to get back on serve, and broke again in the sixth game with a running backhand. Larsson was now back on his heels, well aware, in all likelihood, of Becker's history of comebacks from two-set deficits.

Before this match, Becker had rallied eight times in his career to win from two sets behind, including his opening-round match here against Andrei Cherkasov. That's an impressive number, considering most tournaments play three-set matches and Becker has been too good a player to be down two sets very often.

### U.S. Open

**Men's Singles Fourth Round**  
Wally Masur, Australia, def. Jaime Morgan, Australia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5; Magnus Larsson, Sweden, def. Boris Becker, Germany, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5; Andrei Medvedev (8), Russia, def. Richard Krajicek (10), Netherlands, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1, 7-4 (7-4).

**Women's Singles Quarterfinals**  
Martina Dornier and Karol Novotny, Czech Republic, def. Dina Kuznetsov, Italy, and Javier Sanchez, Spain, 2-6, 7-5 (7-3), 6-3; Mari Lucena and Brian MacPhie, U.S., def. Sabatini, Sabatini, Czech Republic, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1, 7-5; Sabatini, Sabatini, Czech Republic, 7-5, 6-2, 3-1, 6-0, 6-1.

**Women's Singles Quarterfinals**  
Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Gabriela Sabatini (5), Argentina, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1; Gabriela Sabatini, Argentina, 6-4, 6-4; Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Helena Sukova, Czech Republic, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1; Elna Reinhold, South Africa, and Julie Richardson, New Zealand (15), 6-3, 6-3.

## England Routs Poland as France And Ireland Close on Cup Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

England silenced its critics Wednesday night with a determined 3-0 victory over Poland in Wembley Stadium to restore its credibility as a team capable of winning the World Cup in the United States next year.

Les Ferdinand had the 1990 semifinalist ahead after only five minutes of the Group 2 qualifying match, then Paul Gascoigne and team captain Stuart Pearce scored in a four-minute spell early in the second half as Graham Taylor's team ended Poland's unbeaten streak and its own run of six matches without a victory.

England, with 11 points from eight matches, out Norway's lead atop Group 2 to one point, and opened a two-point lead over the Netherlands, although those teams have played only seven matches. Poland is three back of England.

The only negative note for England was that inspirational midfielder Gascoigne collected a yellow card and will miss the next match, on Oct. 13 in Rotterdam.

David Platt was the architect of Ferdinand's fifth minute strike with a pass that turned the Polish defense. Ferdinand controlled the ball with his left foot, steadied himself and side-footed it past goalkeeper Jaroslaw Bako from 10 meters.

In the 48th minute, Ferdinand won the ball in the air. Gascoigne controlled it on his chest and fired it home from six meters.

Then Andrzej Lesiak fouled Ferdinand outside the Polish area and Pearce, a defender, curled in a 25-meter free kick.

France 2, Finland 0: Goals by Laurent Blanc and Jean-Pierre Papin in Tampere put France atop Group 6.

France, which plays its two remaining matches at home, now appears virtually certain of getting one of the two berths from the group in the 1994 finals.

The French lead Sweden, who were held to a draw in Bulgaria, by one point after trailing on goal difference. The Bulgarians are third, two points behind Sweden.

Denmark headed a shot home from a corner in the 47th minute and AC Milan striker Papin made it 2-0 with a penalty seven minutes later after he was brought down by Markku Kanerva.

The French had upped the tempo after the break with Manchester United's Eric Cantona spreading the game and tearing the Finnish defense apart.

Ajax Amsterdam's Jari Litmanen, the top scorer in the Dutch first division, hit the French bar in the 24th minute, then forced goalkeeper Bernard Lama into a spectacular save on a low shot from close range six minutes later.

Sweden 1, Bulgaria 1: Martin Dahlin got a vital equalizer as Sweden kept its hopes on track with a tie in Sofia.

Bulgaria's Hristo Stoichkov put Bulgaria ahead with a penalty in the 21st minute, but Dahlin struck five minutes later. Only the Group 6 stragglers Finland and Austria now stand between Sweden and a place in the 1994 finals.

Stoichkov made the most of his debut as captain, putting Bulgaria ahead after Jan Eriksson tripped Emil Kostadinov.

Then Dahlin capitalized on a blunder by Trifon Ivanov and



Eric Cantona, right, struggled with Markku Kanerva before tearing the Finnish defense apart.

stormed through the defense to fire home the tying goal.

Krasimir Balakov netted a shot in the 63d minute, only to be ruled offside.

Switzerland 1, Scotland 1: The Swiss virtually booked their place in next year's finals by rallying in a Group 1 match in Aberdeen.

After falling behind on a 50th minute goal by John Collins, Switzerland was handed the chance to tie on Georges Brégy's penalty 19 minutes later.

Scotland's goalkeeper, Bryan Gunn, presented Brégy with his spottkick when he needlessly rushed off his line to pull down Ciri Sforza just inside the box.

Ireland 2, Lithuania 0: John Aldridge and Alan Kernaghan moved Ireland closer to next year's finals by scoring quickly in the Group 3 match in Dublin.

The unbeaten Irish now need one more victory from their final two matches to qualify for the finals. They have won seven of 10 matches and tied the other three.

Lithuania, in its final match in the group, ended with two victories, three ties and seven defeats.

Ireland raced into the lead in the fourth minute. The Lithuanians were unable to clear the ball following a corner. Steve Staunton fired in a low, hard cross and Aldridge prodded the ball in from five meters for his 13th goal in Irish colors.

More Irish pressure produced

the second goal in the 25th minute.

Denmark 1, Albania 0: Frank Pingel scored with an angled shot in the 63d minute on a pass from Brian Laudrup, surprising goalkeeper Foto Strakoska, as Denmark won its Group 3 match in Tirana.

Denmark has 16 points from its 10 matches, just one point behind Ireland. But third-place Spain, which plays Albania on Sept. 22, has 13 points from nine matches.

Laudrup had a clear shot in the 35th, and again in the 85th minute, but Strakoska blocked both.

Northern Ireland 2, Latvia 0: Goals from forwards Jimmy Quinn, after 35 minutes, and from Phil Gray, on his return after missing two games through injury, 10 minutes from the end provided the Group 3 victory in Belfast.

It gave Northern Ireland 12 points from 10 matches, while Latvia finished with five.

Two minutes before time, Rudi Vata, who plays for Glasgow's Celtic, looked sure to even the score but his header bounced off the bar.

Wales 2, RCS 2: Welsh hopes of qualifying for their first finals since 1958 were dented in the Group 4 match in Cardiff.

The Czech and Slovak Republics' team made a superb start, Pavel Kuksa firing home a shot in the 16th minute when Welsh goalkeeper Neville Southall could only parry a shot into his path.

Five minutes, Ryan Giggs

boomed home Dave Phillips' center, and Wales edged ahead in the 35th minute as Ian Rush controlled Giggs' pass, sidestepped a defender and drove home his sixth international goal in seven matches.

But the RCS tied in the 67th minute on a controversial free-kick from Peter Dubovsky, who curled the ball over the wall after Eric Young was called for fouling Tomas Skuhravy on the edge of the area.

Wales must now win its last two home matches, at home against Cyprus and Romania, to qualify for the '94 tournament.

Romania 4, Faeroe Islands 0: Florin Raducioiu scored all four goals as Romania easily won its Group 4 match in Tofit.

The 23-year-old Raducioiu, who now has seven goals in his team's campaign to qualify, struck once in the first half and then added a hat-trick after the break.

The victory kept Romania in second place with 11 points from eight matches, while the runaway group leader, Belgium, has 14 with just two matches to go.

Russia 3, Hungary 1: Russia, already assured a place in the finals, won in Budapest to stay unbeaten in Group 5.

Karlsruhe striker Sergei Kiryakov got the winner in the 53rd minute, snaking behind the defense to stroke a shot past helpless goalkeeper Zoltan Vég from eight meters.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

## Masur's Victory 'Just Ridiculous'

Reuters

NEW YORK — Nearly lost in the blizzard of falling seeds at the U.S. Open was the "ridiculous" victory of Australian veteran Wally Masur, who taught a younger compatriot a painful lesson.

The never-say-die Masur overcame 22-year-old Jamie Morgan's 5-0, fifth-set lead by winning a staggering seven games in a row to complete a 3-6, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5 victory and reach the quarterfinals for the first time in 10 trips to the U.S. Open.

"I just can't believe it. I cannot believe that I won that match. I mean, it was just ridiculous," Masur said. "He got a little tight and I didn't miss a ball for about six games. Just didn't miss a ball."

Morgan, who squandered his golden chance to reach the quarterfinals in his first Open, took his frustration out on his rackets, destroying at least three in a fit of rage in the locker room.

"I thought I had lost. So I resigned to losing," said the 30-year-old Masur, a member of the Australian Davis Cup team since 1986. "I hadn't been home for four months and I was planning on what I was going to do at home, who I had to call and what I had to do."

A bad line call against him woke him up, said Masur, who won 16 successive points and 20 of 23 as he ran over the crumbling Morgan.

"That last game, at 5-1, I just made simple mistakes that I normally wouldn't," said Morgan, who made 13 unforced errors in the final set.

"No matter what the score is when you get to a fifth set it gets pretty tight out there. At 5-1 or 5-2 you can't afford to make stupid mistakes." As for Masur's feelings at the end of the match? "I was in a daze," he said.

## Wang Sets Record At 10,000 Meters

The Associated Press

BEIJING — World champion Wang Junxia shattered the women's 10,000-meter world record by 42 seconds Wednesday with a time of 29 minutes, 31.78 seconds, the official Xinhua News Agency reported.

The record was more than a minute better than the Chinese runner's previous personal best, recorded at the World Championships in Stuttgart last month, and highlighted the sudden dominance of Chinese runners in women's distance events.

The 20-year-old Wang, competing in China's 7th National Games, beat the record of 30:13.74 set by Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway on July 5, 1986.

The national evening television newscast showed Wang running the last 100 meters of the race with none of her competitors in sight.

Xinhua first reported the time as 29:31.80, but later said the winning mark "was clarified by an official bulletin."

Wang zoomed to international attention last month when she led a 1-2 Chinese finish in the 10,000 meters at the World Championships. She was clocked in 30:49.30, a world junior record and the fastest time in the world in 1993. Chinese women runners also swept the 1,500- and 3,000-meter events.

The sudden, remarkable success of Chinese female distance runners has raised suspicions of drug use, but Chinese sports officials say the success is the result of hard training at high altitude.

"The Chinese female athletes can withstand hardships better than men," Weng Qingzhang, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Association of Sports Medicine, said during an anti-doping conference in London this week.

"After hard training, including at altitude, they can achieve high performance. As a result, their performances are very close to the international level of the men."

In Stuttgart, Wang said she trains 40 kilometers (25) miles a day. In 1992, when Wang was the world junior champion, her best time was 32:20.90 — nearly three minutes slower than Wednesday's record time.

The 12-day national games in Beijing are a showcase for the city's bid for the 2000 Summer Olympics, which will be awarded by the International Olympic Committee on Sept. 23.

Sydney is widely considered to be the front runner to be selected as the Olympic host, but Beijing is a strong contender, in part because of its quick rise to the status of a major sports power.

The IAAF will seek, before the end of the year, to overturn a U.S. court decision awarding \$27.4 million to 400-meter world record holder Butch Reynolds, the international governing body said Wednesday.

The 29-year-old American, who finished second last month in Stuttgart, successfully sued the IAAF after he was banned following a positive doping test in Monte Carlo three years ago. In July, a federal judge in Columbus, Ohio, Joseph Kinarey, rejected an appeal by the IAAF, which has argued that U.S. courts have no jurisdiction over the international body. It said Wednesday that it would appeal to a higher court in Cincinnati, probably in December.



Wang Junxia: More than a minute improvement.

## Monaco to Replace Marseille, Court Rejects Tapie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — French soccer officials said Wednesday that they had picked Monaco to replace Olympique Marseille in this season's major European club tournament.

Earlier in the day, a judge in Paris rejected a suit filed by Bernard Tapie, the millionaire owner of the Marseille team, that sought to force the French league and the French soccer federation to reinstate Olympique in the Champions' Cup tournament.

UEFA, European soccer's governing body, had barred Marseille on Monday from defending its title because of the match-fixing allegations that have riveted France for more than three months.

Judge Jacqueline Cochard ruled that his court had no authority to stop the French Football Federation from naming a replacement for Marseille.

Lawyers for Tapie said a similar suit, against UEFA, would be filed Thursday in Bern, where UEFA has its headquarters.

UEFA said its club competitions' committee had approved the two replacement teams offered by the French federation.

Monaco, which finished third in the French league standings last season, will

play the Greek champion AEK Athens in the Champions' Cup opener Sept. 15.

Paris St. Germain will stay in the Cup Winners' Cup, with Bordeaux and Nantes being joined in the UEFA Cup tournament by Auxerre, which replaces Monaco and will play Tenerife of Spain.

The Paris club, which had finished second to Marseille, and Monaco had both said they did not want to replace Olympique.

Monaco's president, Jean-Louis Campora, said he had accepted the decision after he told that UEFA had said it would accept only his club or the PSG.

League officials said it had been felt it was better "to let Paris St. Germain defend its title" — the French Cup — "won on the playing field, in the European Cup Winners' Cup."

They also stressed that Monaco, and not PSG, is the highest-ranked French club after Marseille, although the choice of Monaco was seen by many as an attempt to placate Marseille's volatile fans, who would have been outraged had arch-rival Paris St. Germain taken Olympique's place.

UEFA rankings are used to seed participating clubs, but never to decide which clubs

can enter European competitions. That is normally determined by league positions.

Another factor may have been that the Canal Plus cable television company, which has a majority stake in PSG, has exclusive rights to cover PSG in the Cup Winners' Cup. The TFI channel, which has a partnership agreement with Marseille, has the rights to cover the European Cup.

As it was, Marseille fans reacted positively to the choice of Monaco. Jacques Peissier, president of the team's central supporters' club, said, "At least it's another team from the south. It's not far away and there's no reason why Marseille fans shouldn't go to Monaco to back them."

Still pending is what action the French federation and league will take against Marseille for allegedly attempting to bribe three Valenciennes players to go easy on Olympique in a league match in May.

The French authorities have been told by FIFA, the international federation, to impose sanctions by Sept. 23.

Apart from the legal moves, Tapie was working behind the scenes on ways to salvage his club from the threat of financial ruin that will follow as a result of a ban that

Marseille's financial director, Alain Larochette, said would cost 120 million francs (\$21 million) in lost revenue.

Tapie has not spoken in public since the UEFA decision but he is to return to Marseille from Paris on Thursday to meet bankers and regional political leaders.

Marseille officials said he would first hold an afternoon news conference, then address fans at the Stade Velodrome, where he is expected to announce his bid and his club's plans.

Last week Tapie threatened to put Marseille into liquidation if barred from European competition.

Meanwhile, Jorge Burruchaga, a member of Argentina's 1986 World Cup winning team and one of the three Valenciennes players who have said they were offered a bribe by Marseille, went back to the northern French city of Valenciennes at the request of Bernard Tapie, the judge investigating the bribery case.

A Valenciennes industrial court later ruled that the club had broken Burruchaga's contract, which still had a year to run, when it suspended him in May after he had been offered a bribe. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

### SIDELINES

#### Jordan Murder Suspects Indicted

LUMBERTON, North Carolina (AP) — Daniel Andre Green and Larry Martin Demery have been formally charged with first-degree murder and other crimes in the death of basketball star Michael Jordan's father.

A Robeson County grand jury on Tuesday handed down three indictments each against Green and Demery, both 18. Each was charged with first-degree murder, armed robbery and conspiracy to commit armed robbery, Sheriff Hubert Stone said.

They now face arraignment in Superior Court as soon as the district attorney chooses to act, Stone said. WTVB-TV in Durham reported that Green and Demery would appear next in Superior Court on Sept. 27.

#### For the Record

Greg Narsman, troubled by a shoulder injury, withdrew from the Canadian Open, which won last year, and said it was unlikely that he would play next week in Paris. (AP)

#### Quotable

David McCarty, a rookie outfielder for the Minnesota Twins, after going one for nine in a 22-inning, 6-hour 17-minute game with the Cleveland Indians: "Why don't they have ties?"

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(Continued From Page 9)  
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ART BUCHWALD

The Dinner Guest

WASHINGTON — The carrot dangled in front of the PLO is that if Yasser Arafat could get his people to agree on a peace settlement with Israel, Bill Clinton has promised to take him to Martha's Vineyard next summer.



Buchwald

The offer was personally made by the president to the PLO leader over the telephone. Reports indicate that Mr. Clinton told Arafat, "You've been bargaining in good faith and therefore you deserve a vacation on the Vineyard."

on the Vineyard. Besides, I am the president of the United States, so singers are naturally attracted to me, Yasser, sign on the dotted line and I'll have you swimming in the Atlantic Ocean in six months. Do you have a bathing suit?"

"Why do you ask?"

"I've never seen a picture of you in a bathing suit," the president said.

"That's because I prefer to go into the Dead Sea fully clothed. But your proposition sounds pretty interesting. What happens with the Israelis if it leaks out that you're taking me to Martha's Vineyard?"

"We'll offer to put them up in a bed and breakfast in Vineyard Haven."

"What about Mrs. Arafat? What will she do when she's there?"

"She'll go to luncheons with Hillary and walk on the beach with some of Martha's Vineyard's most famous writers. Does she play golf?"

"Not since they closed the Burning Tree course in the Gaza Strip."

"In that case we'll arrange for her to go sailing with Walter Cronkite and play tennis with Mike Wallace."

"Mr. President, it's very tempting to accept your offer, but if I make a deal for Palestine, will the United States throw in the Gay Head cliffs as well?"

"I can't promise you that because the cliffs belong to the Native Americans on the island."

"Not on my map," Arafat said.

"Anyhow, I'll speak to Mrs. Arafat."

That's where the deal stands right now. It was a courageous move on President Clinton's part, particularly since he hadn't bothered to clear the idea with Hillary. He also failed to tell Chelsea that because of her houseguests she would have to give up her room next summer. But peace in the Middle East does not come cheap.

What do the residents on the Vineyard think of the idea? Tess Bramhill said, "Celebrities don't impress us. The nice thing about Martha's Vineyard is that Arafat could walk down the street in Bermuda shorts and a Ralph Lauren T-shirt and no one would turn around."

It's 'Ice Cream for All'

NEW YORK — The story of how ice cream wended its way from the dining rooms of the elite to the kitchens of hot polio is illustrated in "Ice Cream for All: The Democratization of an Elite Food," an exhibition currently at the Museum at Stony Brook, New York. The eclectic show, with an accompanying catalogue, explores its subject through vintage photographs and ice-cream paraphernalia.



Booker Adams/ITT

Publisher Kills Jack the Ripper Diary

By David Streitfeld

WASHINGTON — Warner Books Inc. has canceled "The Diary of Jack the Ripper," exactly one month before 200,000 copies of the Victorian serial killer's purported rambblings were to go on sale.

What was once touted by the publisher as the historical find of the century has collapsed into a hoax.

"It's so deadly obvious from every word you look; it's got too many fatal flaws," said Kenneth Rendell, a dealer in historical documents who spearheaded an intensive last-minute investigation of the diary at the publisher after a July Washington Post story raised doubts about its authenticity.

Among the many problems Rendell cited in his report: The style of the handwriting is not Victorian; the handwriting does not resemble known examples of the alleged diarist's penmanship; and the diary is written in an oversize scrapbook with the first 20 pages suspiciously missing.

Whodunit is still unclear. There's an odd but distinct chance it's an old hoax. An ion migration analysis, used for determining how long the ink was on the paper, showed the document as dating from 1921, plus or minus 12 years.

"It's possible," Rendell said, "it was done in the '30s, and someone set it out to be found at some later date."

Originally, the diary was Warner's biggest nonfiction book this fall. It explained how the Liverpool cotton merchant James Maybrick, seeking revenge on his philandering wife, killed the six Ripper victims in drug-induced frenzies in 1888.

In its catalogue, Warner described the book as being "verified by experts" and "reviewed by premier authorities."

Not enough of them, apparently. "It's not what it purports to be," said Warner's president, Larry Kirshbaum.

"Despite the huge sales potential, our credibility means more."

In recent years, the credibility of American publishers has come frequently under attack.

From Kitty Kelley's biography of Nancy Reagan, with its unsupported innuendo about the First Lady and Frank Sinatra, to the recent furor over Joe McGinniss's biography of Senator Edward M. Kennedy with its "creation" of thoughts, publishers are being accused of printing anything they think will sell regardless of truth.

to be superb. This was an Oscar-winning performance. I guess it goes into the vaults.

Despite Warner's rejection, the diary's British publisher said Tuesday he still believed it was genuine.

"I wasn't impressed with Rendell's report," said Robert Smith of Smith Gryphon. "It's very subjective, and everything in it is well covered in the book. There are no surprises whatsoever." Smith said he still planned to publish the diary.

Analyst Rendell, however, has lost his patience with Smith. "If I wrote my own book about this episode, a chapter would be called 'Yes, but...' Everything I say, Robert says, 'Yes, but...' The English attitude has been, 'Prove it's a fake.' Well, I have. But that's the wrong approach. They should be proving it's real."

Rendell said he did not know the identity of the hoaxer, but speculated: "In an awful lot of hoaxes, the person perpetrating it doesn't want to profit financially or get any recognition. He gets the thrill of beating the experts."

In this case, the thrill would have been exceptional. Jack the Ripper, who traumatized London in late 1888 with his increasingly brutal murders, long ago became a figure of mythology. Which doesn't mean that researchers and amateur historians haven't lusted after clues to his real identity.

Indeed, some Ripperologists have argued this sort of hoax was just waiting to happen.

Wrote James Tully in "Jack the Ripper: One Hundred Years of Mystery": "I live in hope that as the remaining slums of Whitechapel and Spitalfields are finally cleared, some hidden documentary evidence of the identity of Jack the Ripper will be found wedged behind a raft. Or it may well be that... there is a dusty tin box marked 'not to be opened for 100 years' and which contains a complete and evidential confession."

The British publishers who first came up with the present alleged diary said they didn't know how or where it was found. The owner of the volume was identified as a former scrap metal dealer in Liverpool named Mike Barrett. He said he was given the book by a retired printer, now dead, at the Liverpool Daily Post.

Warner's decision to kill the book came at the last possible minute. The presses were scheduled to have started last week, and the decision could be put off no longer.

"This was a go/no-go situation," said Kirshbaum. "If Rendell's report had come back ambiguously, we were going to publish it in the front of the book. We would let the reader decide. But there wasn't an ambiguous word in it. That sealed the decision."

PEOPLE

Chevy Chase Joins The Late-Night Fray

Chevy Chase put on his "Saturday Night Live" best for his late-night talk show debut. "And now he's still not ready for prime time," Chevy Chase, the announcer trumpeted as the show began on Fox Broadcasting Co. On strolled Chase, dapper in a navy blue suit and pocket square. "If I knew you were going to be this enthusiastic, I would have rehearsed. The humor wasn't ready for prime time either." While performing a concert in Singapore, pop star Michael Jackson was taken by surprise when the audience spontaneously broke into song, wishing him a happy 35th birthday. Before continuing his performance, the singer was heard to say "Even though I just turned 35, I still feel like a 13-year-old."

Meanwhile, the real Michael Jackson, touring in Asia, arrived in Kyushu, Japan, where fans got only a glimpse of the singer before he was taken to a hotel. Jackson was recently accused in the United States of molesting a young boy.

Steven Spielberg received a Golden Lion special career award at the 50th Venice Film Festival, which screened his dinosaur blockbuster "Jurassic Park." "Boxing Helena," a macabre tale of obsessive love by Jennifer Lynch, was shown along with the second of three Italian films in competition: "La Prossima Volta Il Fuoco" ("Next Time Fire") by Fabio Carpi.

Julia Roberts says she and the country singer Lyle Lovett were just giddy and wanted to get together and get married and did. The only downside to it was that I have a handful of good friends and I didn't have time to arrange for them to come. But heck! We'll just keep getting married!

Rocky Santiago, best known as the main model in Madonna's book "Sex," and Rosie Perez were married in New York City.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 9

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes maps and temperature tables.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from Sept. 8.

Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers. Text: "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" Includes AT&T logo and a list of international access numbers.

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